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## In Massacre's Aftermath, Survivors and Officials Ponder What Role Israel Had

By David Lamb  
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — As Israeli-supported Christian gunmen ran amok among unarmed Palestinian civilians, an 11-year-old boy named Milad Farouk made his way through the hysterical crowds to Gaza Hospital.

He had one bullet hole in his right leg and one in his left arm, and one of his fingers had been shot off. Moments before, in front of his eyes, his mother, father and three brothers had been shot to death.

"We are all going to die," the boy told doctors, and, for the most part, he was right.

But no one, including the Israelis, should have been surprised at what happened in Chatila and Sabra Friday morning when the Christians, bitter foes of the Palestinians since the 1975-76 civil war, moved into the camps.

**Israeli Role Questioned**

Interviews with survivors, doctors, international relief workers, diplomats and military officers raise many questions about an Israeli role in the attacks.

The sources said it seemed certain that the Israelis provided a staging area from which Christian militias from East Beirut and from

southern Lebanon launched their depredations. The same sources said the Israelis may have recruited the Christian attacking forces.

The Israelis made no early effort to stop the killing, which went on for 33 hours, but official spokesmen say they did not know at first what was happening.

A senior Israeli official was quoted by Israel radio Sunday as saying that Israeli forces let Christian Phalangist militiamen into the camps, thinking they would drive out Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas hiding there. The official said Israeli troops used force to halt the massacre as soon as they discovered it was going on.

There is no indication from any source that the Israelis joined in the shooting or entered the camps.

The sources interviewed Sunday said that the Israelis started setting up a staging area as early as Sept. 3. On that morning, their forces moved out of Beirut International Airport, south of the refugee camps, and established a command center in an eight-story building that had served as an officers' quarters for the Lebanese Army. Ever since, the Israelis have been

on the roof of that building, from which Chatila is clearly visible.

Within 200 yards (182 meters) of the command center, people visiting the area after the massacre told of a mass grave where arms, legs and bloodied bodies protruded from a thin cover of earth. The Israelis' rooftop position looks directly onto the grave and the camp beyond.

On Wednesday, Israel invaded West Beirut, and its troops ringed the camps with armor and sealed off all escape routes.

By then, a Christian militia force of about 700 men had been mobilized, sources said. They came from two groups: the Phalangist militia from East Beirut and Damour, and one commanded by a renegade Lebanese Army man, Major Saad Haddad, whom Israel had installed in southern Lebanon in 1978 as a local officer answering to the Begin government.

**Directional Markers**

The Phalangist symbol, a triangle inside a circle, was sprayed on the sides of buildings as directional markers, each bearing an arrow. The markers, running along several miles of routes from East to West Beirut and north from Damour, would direct a traveler to the Israeli-controlled western runway of the international airport, sources said. This was the staging area, and a policeman stationed at the terminal building said Major Haddad was at the airport to command his troops.

During the day Thursday — the day Israel announced it had captured all key positions in West Beirut — truckloads of Christian militiamen rumbled into the staging area. At 5 P.M., they moved to the perimeter of Chatila and set up a command center about 100 yards from the Israeli building.

The militiamen, who have been supplied by the Israelis for several years, were, according to Lebanese Army sources at the site, taking orders from the Israelis. They gathered at the southern gate of Chatila and entered at 9 P.M.

Survivors said the killing was slow and methodical. The militiamen worked their way north through the shantytown's main dirt street and down the side alleys, going house to house. Their killing was done with rifles and knives, and it was thorough.

Entire families were slain. Groups of 10 to 20 persons were lined up against walls and sprayed with bullets. Mothers died clutching their babies. All men appeared to be shot in

the back. Five youths were taken to a pickup truck and dragged through the streets before being shot.

At 8 A.M. Friday, Israeli soldiers used bulldozers to tell all residents to leave. The militiamen, however, allowed only women and children to escape, and they were driven away in cattle trucks to an unknown destination. Inside the camps, the killings continued.

Red Cross workers, braving artillery and small-arms fire managed to get to the hospital at 11 A.M. Near the door they found the bodies of three doctors, killed by a grenade, the white flag they had been holding lying nearby. Inside were the bodies of three more Palestinian doctors and a nurse.

At Acre Hospital, people were separated into three groups. The foreigners — all doctors and nurses — were led at gunpoint to a United Nations building, where, sources said, Major Haddad's men lectured them that it was "un-Christian for you to help Palestinians." The Lebanese were taken to a soccer stadium for interrogation by Israeli soldiers, and the Palestinians were marched off through Israeli lines. Efforts to determine their fate have been unsuccessful.

By that time, about 4 P.M. Friday, the killing had continued for 19 hours. The Israelis had not responded to constant gunfire or the truckloads of bodies being taken away from the camps. Western journalists who talked to Israeli soldiers at the stadium and outside Chatila were told that "nothing unusual" was going on.

The journalists had driven to Chatila an hour earlier but were denied access by Phalangist militiamen. One Phalangist officer was asked what he was doing.

"I'm just resting my men," he said. "We've got a group of 100 cornered in there and we'll go back in after everyone rests up."

It was not until 6:30 A.M. Saturday that the shooting stopped and the survivors were marched away. Nothing living remained in Chatila or Sabra. Even the cats were dead. The militiamen withdrew, having suffered no known casualties, the sources said.

For unexplained reasons, telephones and telexes had stopped working in Beirut at 8 A.M. Some journalists drove to Damascus, five hours away, to send their stories. Others went to the Israeli press center in nearby Baahda where they telephoned their offices — without censorship — giving accounts of the massacre.



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India was greeted Monday by children and Soviet leaders at a Moscow airport. Page 2.

## Strauss Holds Out for West German Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Moves to form a new center-right government hit a serious obstacle Monday when the Christian Democratic Union, the Free Democratic Union, the Free Democratic Party, the Christian Social Union, and the Christian Social Union, all of which were part of the coalition government, threatened to withdraw support unless there were new elections this year.

The conservative opposition leader Helmut Kohl, of the Christian Democratic Union, the Free Democratic Party, the Christian Social Union, and the Christian Social Union, all of which were part of the coalition government, threatened to withdraw support unless there were new elections this year.

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of the interview were released to the press in Bonn Monday.

"The change in course of the Free Democrats is not out of love for the Christian Democrats or out of realization of the lack of governing ability of the Social Democrats, but out of the pressure of the opinion polls that have shown devastating results for the Free Democrats," Mr. Strauss was quoted as saying.

Early elections could be a disaster for Mr. Strauss's small liberal party. A poll taken during the weekend said the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union would get 54.7 percent of the vote if the election were held now. It said the Free Democrats would get only 4.3 percent, not enough to put them over the 5-percent mark required for representation in the Bundestag.

Mr. Strauss said he agreed with the chancellor on the need for new elections as soon as possible. West Germans, he said, wished "with ir-

ritation, outrage and impatience" for a new government to be given electoral legitimacy.

The Free Democratic Party is virtually split down the middle over the former foreign minister's decision to desert Mr. Schmidt, who is still the most popular politician in West Germany.

The Christian Democratic Union national executive, in contrast to Mr. Strauss, agreed in Bonn Monday to accept an election date in the first quarter of next year. Mr. Strauss proposed either Nov. 28 or Dec. 5 for the elections.

Mr. Schmidt, announcing the collapse of the 13-year-old, left-liberal coalition Friday, asked for an all-party agreement to call elections immediately.

The Free Democratic Party's chances of surviving a coalition with the Christian Democrats are slim. The party would be tested in a regional election in the state of Hesse on Sunday, where the Free Democrats have deserted the local Social Democrats and lined up with the Christian Democratic Union in a move seen as establishing a model for Bonn.

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## Multinational Force to Return To Beirut; Egypt Recalls Envoy

### Cairo Attacks 'Bestial Acts' In Note to UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Egypt recalled its ambassador to Israel on Monday to protest Israel's occupation of Beirut and the massacre of Palestinian refugees at camps there.

It was the sharpest rebuff delivered by Egypt to Israel since they signed a peace treaty three years ago. Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali followed up with a note to the United Nations denouncing "the bestial Israeli acts in Lebanon."

In Tunis, Arab League sources said Arab foreign ministers would meet there within the next 36 hours to work out a common reaction.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Raouf Ghoneim, said Ambassador Saad Murrada, the only Arab ambassador in Israel, would take the first flight home.

Sources close to the ministry described the action as "nearly tantamount" to a withdrawal of the envoy and indicated that Mr. Murrada would remain in Egypt for a long period. The Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv will remain open, however, the sources added.

**Statement by Ghali**

"The present crisis in Lebanon and the terrible crimes are what led us to recall our ambassador," Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, told The Associated Press. "When these reasons are over, then we will discuss our ambassador's return."

Israeli officials have said an Egyptian decision to withdraw the ambassador would have serious consequences because Israel would regard it as a breach of the Camp David accords. A recall of the ambassador constitutes a less severe disruption of relations.

In Jerusalem, a senior Israeli official expressed regret over the Egyptian move and said he hoped the ambassador would return soon. But he added: "We are extremely sorry that the Egyptian government has been consistently deviating from the process defined in Camp David, both as regards to normalization and as regards to Egyptian official and press attacks against us."

Egyptian-Israeli relations have been deteriorating since Israeli officials accused East Jerusalem two years ago. Egypt then reacted with a suspension of the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

In Damascus, the Palestine Central Council said Monday that Israel, the Lebanese Army and the three nations whose forces supervised the PLO evacuation from Beirut were responsible for the massacre of Palestinian civilians.

The 60-member council serves as a liaison between the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee and the Palestine National Council (the parliament in exile).

**Hussein Seeks PLO Talks**

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Amman.

King Hussein of Jordan called Monday on the PLO to join him in drawing up a mutually acceptable plan for a Jordanian-Palestinian federation in preparation for new U.S.-proposed negotiations on the future of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Speaking to members of his consultative council and other leading Jordanian political figures, the king said the time had "ripe" to open dialogue with the PLO "to formulate the relationship which will exist between Palestinian and Jordanian entities in the form of a federation."

The king's remarks, coming as they did so soon after the massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut, were interpreted here as meaning he is still ready to become involved in new peace talks despite the general Arab revulsion at the



Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, left, and Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan after the Israeli cabinet discussed the massacre.

## Israeli President Urges Inquiry Into Massacre

TEL AVIV — President Yitzhak Navon called Monday for an inquiry by "reliable and independent men" into the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut, and Israeli radio said Prime Minister Menachem Begin was likely to agree.

Mr. Navon, in a rare intrusion into government matters, went on state radio and television to say Israel had an "obligation to ourselves and to the civilized world" to give a full accounting of the slayings, which have been attributed to Lebanese Christian Phalangists.

The Begin government firmly rejected charges Monday that Israeli forces were to blame, directly or indirectly, for the massacre.

A statement issued after a four-and-a-half-hour cabinet meeting that lasted into Monday morning said: "All the direct or indirect accusations" that the Israeli Army bears any responsibility "for this human tragedy are entirely baseless and without any foundation. The government of Israel rejects them with the contempt that they deserve."

In its first official reaction to the massacre, the cabinet expressed grief at the slaughter of civilians by "a Lebanese unit." It said that without the intervention of Israeli troops, there would have been greater loss of life.

Military sources said Israel was continuing to thin out its forces in the Lebanese capital, in accordance with a decision made by the cabinet at the meeting.

Israeli state radio reported Monday night that the cabinet would meet Tuesday to discuss a U.S. request to permit a multinational force to return to Beirut. The radio made the announcement before President Ronald Reagan spoke in Washington Monday on the Middle East.

The last members of the 2,200-member multinational force com-

posed of U.S., French and Italian troops pulled out of Beirut Sept. 14.

Shimon Peres, chairman of the Labor Party, called on the government to resign, a call echoed by the Labor daily, Davar, and the pro-Labor Jerusalem Post. Ha'aretz, a Liberal paper, said Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, should resign.

In a radio interview, Yitzhak (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Reagan Says Israel Must Quit Beirut

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Monday that he will order U.S. marines back into Beirut as part of a new multinational force to help Lebanese authorities keep order following the massacre of Palestinian refugees and "bring that nightmare to an end."

Mr. Reagan, in a national television broadcast, also declared that "it is essential that Israel withdraw from Beirut."

In Paris, President François Mitterrand of France said in a television broadcast Monday night that a new multinational force of French, U.S. and Italian soldiers would be sent to Lebanon within the next three days.

Mr. Mitterrand said the troops were being sent at the request of the Lebanese government and worldwide opinion, especially of the Arab world, to "protect the civilian population" and to contribute to "a return of the whole country to the exclusive authority of the legitimate government" of Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy said Sunday that Italy was willing to join the reconstituted force.

Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, also will fly to Beirut, Mr. Reagan said.

The force of U.S., French and Italian troops sent into Beirut last month pulled out after the last Palestine Liberation Organization fighters left the city.

In his address, Mr. Reagan said, "For our friends in Lebanon and Israel; for our friends in Europe and elsewhere in the Middle East; and for us as Americans — this tragedy, horrible as it is, reminds us of the absolute imperative of bringing peace to this troubled country and region. By working for peace in the Middle East, we serve the cause of world peace, and the future of mankind."

Mr. Reagan made clear that his decision to return American troops to Beirut was pinned to the recent massacre of Palestinians in their refugee camps.

"The tragedy that the whole world witnessed this past weekend were among the most heart-rending in the long nightmare of Lebanon's agony. Millions of us have seen pictures of the Palestinian victims of this tragedy. There is little that words can add. But there are actions we can and must take to bring that nightmare to an end," he said.

"For the criminals who did this deed, no punishment is enough to remove the blot of their crime. But for the rest of us there are things that we can learn and things that we must do."

"The people of Lebanon must have learned that the cycle of massacre upon massacre must end. Children are not avenged by the murder of other children."

"Israel must have learned that there is no way it can impose its own solutions on hatreds as deep and bitter as those that produced this tragedy. If it seeks to do so, it will only sink more deeply into the quagmire that looms before it."

"Those outsiders who have fed the flames of civil war in Lebanon for so many years need to learn that the fire will consume them too if it is not put out."

"And we must all re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of peace. I re-emphasize my call for early progress to solve the Palestinian issue and repeat the U.S. proposals which are now even more urgent."

U.S. allies were being informed and congressional leaders were being consulted in advance of Reagan's broadcast, said the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Republican leader Howard Baker told reporters the issue of sending the

## Palme Wins in Sweden, Meets to Pick Cabinet

STOCKHOLM — The Social Democratic leader, Olof Palme, heading back to power in Sunday's general elections after six years in opposition, met Monday with key aides to draw up a cabinet list.

Prime Minister Thorbjörn Fälldin submitted his non-Socialist government's resignation to the speaker of the parliament on Monday, although the election results were all preliminary, statisticians said. He swung to the left was so obvious that a final count on Wednesday would not jeopardize Mr. Palme's victory.

Naturally I'll follow the rules and call all party leaders to consultations," said Ingemar Bengtsson, the speaker of the Riksdag, after receiving Mr. Fälldin's resignation.

The Social Democrats won 166 of 281 seats in the 349-member parliament. Mr. Fälldin's Center Party won 21 for the Liberal Party, and the Communist Party, which usually votes with the Democrats, won 20.

Mr. Palme, having won a decisive victory, has promised to press ahead with policies that could lead

to worker control of the country's industries in a few years.

After six years of government by shifting coalitions of non-Socialist parties, during which Sweden's economic problems rapidly worsened, the Socialists swept back into power on promises of more jobs. Their proposal for employer-financed wage-earner funds, which would buy shares in corporations, appeared to have had little impact on the outcome, although polls showed the idea to be unpopular.

For Mr. Palme, 55, who served as prime minister from 1969 to 1976, the victory represented a striking personal success. Perhaps the most leftist of Western European Socialist leaders, he has always been a contentious figure, and when his party lost power in 1976 after being in office 44 years, many thought his career was at an end.

**46% of Ballot**

The Social Democrats, who took 46 percent of the vote, will have more seats in the new parliament than the three non-Socialist parties combined. That will free them from their traditional dependence on the tacit support of the Communists.

Both of the government parties, the Liberals and the Center Party, suffered sharp setbacks, although Mr. Fälldin's centerists did better than the polls predicted.

The result was in keeping with reverses suffered by governing par-



Olof Palme, left, leader of Sweden's Social Democrats, in Stockholm with the speaker of the Riksdag, Ingemar Bengtsson, who asked Mr. Palme on Monday to form a government.

ties of all ideological persuasions in Western Europe in the last few years. Both Norway and Denmark recently moved to the right, France has moved to the left and last week Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-center coalition in West Germany collapsed.

But opinion in Sweden also appeared to be polarizing, with the Social Democrats, the dominant party of the left, and the Conservatives, the most important party of the right, both gaining ground.

The Socialists denounced the government's modest policy of retrenchment and of trimming welfare payments, arguing for increased spending; the Conservatives said much greater austerity was required.

The wage-earner funds have never been tried in any country. Under Mr. Palme's plan, the funds would be financed by payroll and excess-profits taxes. But many details remain to be resolved. The details, Mr. Palme said, are open to negotiation.

Swedish industry campaigned furiously against the funds.

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■ Despite a campaign by Iraq, Israel may avoid being suspended from the International Atomic Energy Agency, according to diplomats attending the agency's annual conference. Page 2.

■ The Reagan administration is considering ways stopping a second proposed Soviet natural gas pipeline from getting started. Page 3.

■ New York City's population shifted as dramatically during the 1970s, analysis of the 1980 census shows. The figures provide a profile of a shrinking city that has more old people and young adults, but fewer children and teenagers. Page 3.

■ Three months after the American hostages were seized in Tehran, a senior Iranian official is said to have told the Carter administration that the crisis could be ended "overnight" if the Central Intelligence Agency would assassinate the chain of Iran. Page 7.

■ The National Football League Players Association has called the first regular-season player strike in pro football history. Page 15.

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# Nuclear Conference Appears Unlikely to Suspend Israelis

By Charles Mitchellmore  
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Despite a campaign by Iraq in an atmosphere charged by emotion by events in Lebanon, Israel may avoid being suspended from the International Atomic Energy Agency, diplomats attending the agency's annual conference here said Monday.

The specific reason for the vote, expected at the end of this week, is the Israeli bombing in June 1981 of an Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad. The agency's members voted at their conference last year to consider suspension of Israel's membership unless it placed its nuclear facilities under safeguards — meaning that they should be opened for inspection by agency teams.

During the early hours of the conference, which opened Monday with 500 delegates from 92 of the 110 member states present, some participants and diplomatic observers predicted that a suspension vote would go against Israel.

Arab delegations walked out of

the meeting when a message from Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel was read. At the request of the Tunisian delegation, one minute of silence was observed for the victims of the massacre Friday at the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

The four-man Israeli delegation, after holding a quick consultation, stood to join in the minute of silence.

## Doubts Grow

Later, however, doubts grew that the Israelis would be able to muster the two-thirds majority required for suspension. At a meeting of the Group of 77, a caucus of developing nations, the Baghdad delegation announced its intention of asking for Israel's suspension but did not give details of its proposal, according to a participant.

Another Group of 77 delegate said the outcome of a suspension vote would depend on the United States. "Even if the United States is neutral, that will have an effect against Israel," he said.

Washington's position was all the more critical, some diplomats noted, because of the U.S. vote against Israel at the United Nations Security Council last week.

"If it weren't for the special relationship between Israel and the United States," a chief delegate

noted privately, "Israel would have been suspended right away last year. It is not just a question of Middle East politics. There is a question here of the precedent of one country destroying the nuclear facility of another country and saying they did it because they lacked confidence in the agency inspectors who said there had been no diversion of materials for military use."

U.S. sources said that the American delegation had not made any lobbying attempt because it was waiting for the details of the Iraqi plan. "Quite frankly, though," a U.S. source said, "we don't think the Israelis have the votes."

No member of the agency, an independently governed body of the United Nations, has ever been suspended from membership, so legal experts were puzzled about the exact ramifications of the move, which could entail only withdrawal of Israel's right to participate in the technical meetings of the organization.

In 1976, South Africa lost its seat on the agency's board of governors and was refused permission to seat a delegation at an annual conference, but it remains a full member. Taiwan was expelled from the agency in 1971 following the UN General Assembly vote to seat China.



Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschläger opens the International Atomic Energy Agency meeting.

In an unrelated development Monday, the conference voted to give membership to Namibia, which is the name by which South-West Africa would be known on its independence. It will be represented by a UN official here.

Meeting at the weekend, the agency's board informally gave Pakistan until February to resolve a dispute over inspection of its nuclear facilities. Last year, the agency reported that it was unable to

guarantee that Pakistan was not diverting nuclear fuel for military purposes.

This year, according to a participant at the meeting, the agency reported some progress on attempts by its inspectors to get more information from Pakistan. "The Pakistanis have been stalling, citing all kinds of safety problems which prevented inspectors from having access," said an informed agency official.

Mumir A. Khan, chairman of Pakistan's atomic energy commission, said the incident was coming to a close. Other sources, while confirming Mr. Khan's reading, noted that the agency has still not said that its inspectors were able to guarantee that Pakistan was not diverting nuclear material. But they said it appeared that Pakistan would succeed in meeting agency requirements in time for the board's next session in February.

## A New Conservative Bonn Coalition Would Face Worsening Economy

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose eight-year-old coalition government collapsed Friday after the defection of four Free Democratic ministers, has bequeathed to his successors a package of apparently intractable economic problems.

While the officials expected to lead the new government have sketched their economic views only in broad strokes, and talks be-

tween Christian Democrats and Free Democrats to forge a coalition have just begun, there are numerous indications that West Germany's new leaders will bring about broad shifts in both the tone

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and content of Bonn's economic policy, bringing it closer to the conservative policies of Britain and the United States.

But despite a certain rapprochement, certain substantive differences are expected to remain. And the potential for continued conflicts with Washington over issues ranging from the Siberian gas pipeline to steel or agricultural trade problems will likely persist.

In his speech to the Bundestag on Friday, declaring his intention to replace Mr. Schmidt as chancellor as soon as possible, Helmut Kohl, the 52-year-old Christian Democratic leader, said the new government's foremost task would be reducing "the unacceptable level of unemployment and reviving the failing economy."

West Germany's normally resilient economy is in the grip of its worst postwar recession. Recent figures show that the gross national product, the sum of goods and services produced, has barely changed since the latter half of 1980. Unemployment, at 7.4 percent, or 1.7 million people, is at its highest in 30 years.

Most discouraging, however, is the volume of industrial orders, a clear barometer of the economy's expected medium-term performance. It has declined steadily in the first half of the year, promising a continued slump.

As the economy stagnated, differences among the coalition partners over how to reverse the deterioration became one of the principal causes of the former government's eventual collapse.

While Social Democratic deputies increasingly pressured Mr. Schmidt for government spending financed by higher taxation of upper-income groups, the Free Democrats, led by their principal fiscal spokesman, Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht, de-

manded tax benefits for corporations and government investment to improve the structure of industry, to be financed by deep cuts in welfare spending.

On Friday, investors hoped that a government shift would assure at least some respite from recession were reflected on the Frankfurt stock exchange. News of the government's collapse produced one of the strongest rallies in recent years, raising the Commerzbank share index 7.7 points, to 704.9, its highest level in nearly five months.

## Little Experience

Unlike Mr. Schmidt, a trained economist who studied the workings of West German economic policy first-hand as joint minister of economics and finance and as finance minister in earlier governments, Mr. Kohl has little economic experience. A former prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate, a largely rural and relatively depressed economic region, he is expected to leave much economic decision-making to chief aides.

Although specific cabinet appointments will be the subject of the coalition talks this week, it is widely expected that the key position of economics minister will fall to Mr. Lambrecht, 47.

Mr. Lambrecht is not without political liabilities. His forceful support for a coalition shift to the Christian Democrats alienated many Free Democratic colleagues, who accepted the change with great reluctance. He is also among a group of officials under investigation for several months on suspicion of having taken bribes from industry sources.

Still, Mr. Lambrecht enjoys the unbroken support of the Free Democratic chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is expected to assume the post of foreign minister and deputy chancellor. And his impeccable relations with the business community and outspoken and abrasive advocacy of cuts in welfare spending, which contributed to the split with the Social Democrats, put him politically within the field of conservative Christian Democratic economic thinking.

## Gandhi and Brezhnev Open Talks in Moscow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MOSCOW — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India was given an enthusiastic welcome Monday as she arrived here on her first visit to the Soviet Union since 1976.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were at Vnukovo Airport to greet her, and thousands of Russians lined the streets, waving flags as the official motorcade made its way to the Kremlin.

Moscow residents said the welcome was at least as warm as that given to Mrs. Gandhi six years ago, at the height of a state of emergency in India. Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Brezhnev last held talks in 1980, when he visited New Delhi.

Foreign reporters were barred from the airport, apparently because of official sensitivity over Mr. Brezhnev's health. In television pictures of the scene at the airport, however, the 75-year-old Soviet leader walked steadily at Mrs. Gandhi's side and stood straight as an honor guard marched by the two leaders.

As she left New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi said she was traveling to the Soviet Union with feelings of "deepening friendship and good will" for the Soviet people.

There are differences of opinion on the Soviet military intervention of Afghanistan and India's determination to buy arms elsewhere than the Soviet Union. But Indian sources said the talks in Moscow are not expected to be heated.

Indian officials said Mrs. Gandhi would raise the issue of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan in her talks with Mr. Brezhnev. The first of two rounds of talks began Mon-

day afternoon in the Kremlin, where the Indian leader is staying. It is considered a rare honor for a state visitor to be housed at the huge walled palace in central Moscow. Officials usually stay at Soviet government guest houses on the hills overlooking the city.

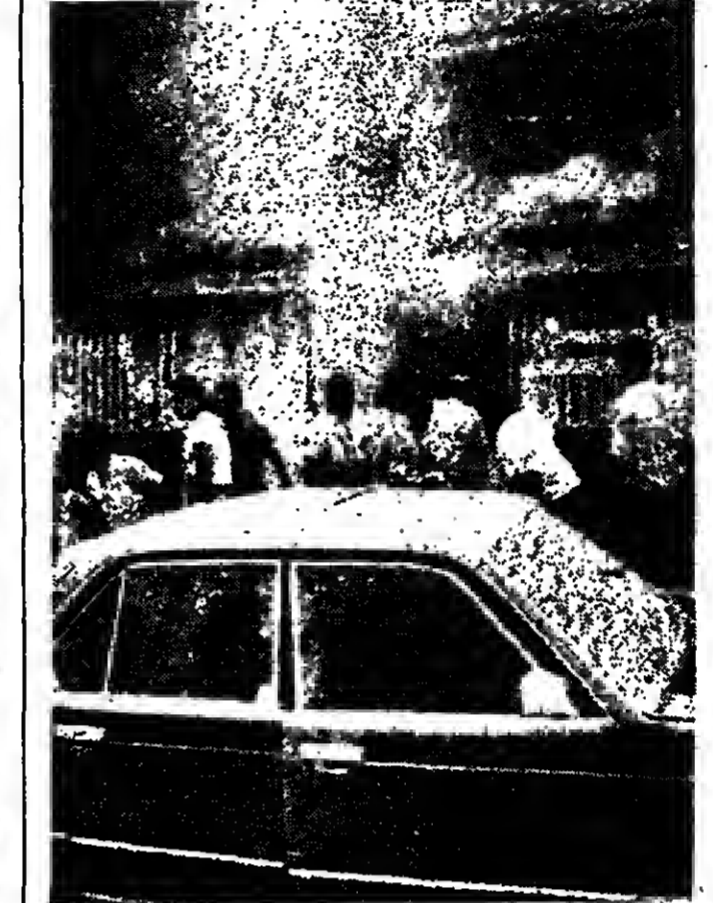
Mr. Brezhnev and Mrs. Gandhi are to meet again Tuesday. She is to confer later with several senior Soviet leaders before leaving for Tallinn in Estonia and Kiev in the Ukraine.

Before flying home Sept. 26, Mrs. Gandhi is also scheduled to visit Indian astronauts who are preparing for a joint space shot at a training center outside Moscow.

Earlier Trip to Washington  
Mrs. Gandhi's visit follows an August trip to Washington to repair ties with the United States, which have been strained since 1971. Indian officials said their country was trying to improve relations with the United States and resolve a border dispute with China, but not at the expense of relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press welcomed the Indian leader with dozens of articles about Soviet-Indian cooperation. Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said Mrs. Gandhi's government was devoting itself to India's "independence, sovereignty and unity."

Pravda said: "Soviet people heartily welcome the leading daughter of the great Indian people, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and express their faith that her visit to our country will make a new, weighty contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India."



WHERE GEMAYEL DIED — A crowd gathered outside the headquarters of the Christian Phalangist party headquarters in Beirut on Sept. 14, just after the bombing in which the Lebanese president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, was killed. The photo was released Sunday by Time magazine.

## A Multinational Force Will Return to Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

Marines back to Lebanon came up Monday morning during a meeting he had with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"This is one option that should be left open," Mr. Baker said. "Something's got to be done. You can't let a situation as dangerous as that go unattended."

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said Mr. Habib would fly to Lebanon in the next few days. Mr. Habib, who negotiated the pullout of about 14,000 PLO fighters from Beirut, had originally planned to return to Lebanon for the inauguration of Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect who was assassinated last week.

The Lebanese government announced its formal decision to call back the multinational force at the last session it held under President Elias Sarkis, whose six-year term in office expires next Thursday.

UN Observers Arrive  
Meanwhile, Beirut Radio reported that 40 UN observers had arrived in the city to join the 10 already here. The increase was approved by the UN Security Council Sunday after a bitter debate on the massacre.

Amin Gemayel, 39, the elder brother of Lebanon's assassinated president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, is the front runner to succeed Mr. Sarkis on the eve of the parliament meeting to elect the new president.

His main challenger, former President Camille Chamoun, announced in a statement broadcast by Lebanon's Christian-controlled radio that he had withdrawn from the presidential race.

Mr. Chamoun did not say why he had bowed out. His move, however, followed the declaration of almost all Muslim members of the 92-man unicameral parliament to support Mr. Gemayel, ensuring the Maronite Christian lawyer an overwhelming majority in Tuesday's election session.

Mass Grave Is dug  
International Red Cross workers and Lebanon's Civil Defense Corps used bulldozers Monday to dig a mass grave at Chatila, in southern Beirut, to bury the victims of the weekend massacre.

Wailing Palestinian women waved their arms in sobbing fury as husbands, brothers and sons were wrapped in nylon sacks or dirty blankets under the blazing September sun. A Red Cross spokesman said that identified

bodies would be given to relatives for private burial and that those whose identification proved impossible would be buried in the mass grave.

By early afternoon, 90 bodies had been recovered. The Lebanese Red Cross said that more than 1,000 people had died in the two camps. Estimates of the number of victims have varied widely, but diplomats believe that 300 is a minimum figure.

## Egypt Recalls Ambassador From Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

killings and conviction that Israel was directly responsible for them.

Last week, the monarch first indicated he was interested in President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative calling for new negotiations on the establishment of a Palestinian self-governing entity "in association with Jordan." This was before the latest events in West Beirut, however, and it was feared in Western diplomatic circles in Amman that they might have changed his mind in light of the Arab outrage.

King Accuses Begin  
King Hussein in his speech accused Israel of being responsible for the massacre, charging that it was an attempt by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to deal a direct blow to U.S. prestige and policy in the region and show that Washington could not keep its commitments to the Arabs.

But the Jordanian monarch went out of his way to urge a positive Arab response to Mr. Reagan's Middle East initiative, arguing that it constituted a significant shift in U.S. policy toward the region and was not in contradiction with the eight-point peace plan adopted by Arab leaders at their summit in Morocco two weeks ago.

The Arab peace plan calls for the creation of an independent Palestinian state and recognizes the PLO as the "sole, legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people. Mr. Reagan, on the other hand, has said the United States would not support such an independent state and has mentioned no role for the PLO in any new peace talks.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Communist Trade Summit Is Sought

VIENNA — Gustav Husak, president of Czechoslovakia, said that a summit of Comecon, the Communist trade bloc, is imperative, it was reported Monday.

In an interview with a Sofia newspaper, Rabotnichesko Delo, Mr. Husak said the Czechoslovak Communist Party welcomed a Soviet proposal for a Comecon conference. The possibility of a summit was first raised by President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in February 1981.

"The urgency of such an exchange of views and adoption of concrete measures is increased by the situation that has arisen in the world in consequence of the policy of embargo and economic discrimination against the socialist countries, pursued by the United States," Mr. Husak said. Czechoslovak officials have called for greater economic integration in the Communist bloc to withstand Western sanctions.

### Argentine Admiral Is Dismissed

BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine Navy on Monday dismissed a rebellious admiral who criticized his commander's leadership during the Falkland Islands confrontation with Britain.

Admiral Horacio Zariwsky, commander of the southern naval zone, issued a document declaring his disregard for the authority of the navy commander in chief, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, as well as Admiral Ruben Franco, who is to succeed Admiral Anaya as commander at next month.

Navy headquarters responded later with a communiqué reporting Admiral Zariwsky's immediate removal, citing "attitudes that constitute a grave breach of discipline."

In his criticism, Admiral Zariwsky condemned "the absence of clear delimitations of responsibility with respect to the military defeat suffered in the conflict for the recovery of the Malvinas Islands."

### Honduras to Confer With Guerrillas

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras — An army spokesman said Monday that serious negotiations will begin with guerrillas holding 42 businessmen and Honduran officials hostage for a fourth day Monday.

The statement came hours after authorities rejected demands from the guerrillas to free a group of political prisoners. "In this demand, our country we definitely do not have any political prisoners," said Colonel Daniel Ball Castillo, chief of public security.

Colonel Ball Castillo also denied that authorities were holding a Salvadoran guerrilla, Alejandro Montenegro, one of 70 persons the leftist guerrillas want freed. A spokesman for President Roberto Somoza Córdoba said the rebels have not officially issued any new demands. However, in a statement published in a Sunday newspaper, rebels called for the expulsion of U.S. military advisers.

### S. African Church Quits World Body

PRETORIA — A South African church has withdrawn from the World Alliance of Reformed Churches rather than recognize racial segregation, its chairman said Monday.

J.P. Oberholzer said the synod committee of the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk made the decision Friday, a month after the church was suspended from the organization at a conference in Ottawa pending its rejection of apartheid and admission of members of all races.

The Afrikaans-language church, which has 240,000 members, was suspended along with the larger Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk. Mr. Oberholzer said his church informed the world body in a letter saying: "We cannot comply with the requirements" and therefore "have no choice other than to withdraw." The Gereformeerde Kerk, which has 1.4 million members, will consider its response at a synod next month.

Compiled from Agency Dispatches

## Reagan Asks Congress To Act in Rail Strike

The Senate is likely to act on the resolution later Tuesday, Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Lewis said that Ken McMurray, the federal mediator, had said there was "no reasonable prospect" of resolving the wage differential issue that has prevented a contract settlement.

Mr. Lewis said that within days a strike could cost the economy \$80 million a day and within a week result in 450,000 people being out of work.

The rail industry's chief negotiator, Charles Hopkins, said the strike "was already" costing the economy "\$1 billion a day and rising."

The industry had said that if government intervention were necessary, it would favor imposition of the presidential commission's recommendations, which also include a prohibition against the union calling a strike during the life of the contract over the wage differential issue.

After the talks collapsed earlier in the day, Mr. Sytina accused the rail industry of forcing a decision by Congress. "Obviously the railroads have never had any intention of coming to an agreement," the union president said.

Although Mr. McMurray said that some bargaining was continuing through his auspices, Mr. Hopkins said, "I do not see a prospect of settlement."

Mr. Lewis said that he expected Congress to act Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest.

Commission's Recommendation  
The presidential commission established under Mr. Reagan's 60-day cooling-off period had recommended that the wage differential issue be put off and decided separately once a contract is approved.

The cooling-off period ended Sunday, and the 26,000 engineers began walking off the job when the deadline passed.

If Congress goes along with the president, its recommendation would be imposed on the engineers' union. John Sytina, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said earlier in the day that the union would abide by any congressional mandate.

In the Congress, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, said joint House-Senate hearings would be held Tuesday on a resolution enacting the findings of the presidential panel into law.

Modai, minister without portfolio, said the killings started Thursday night and stopped when Israeli troops stepped in before noon on Friday. But two of the country's veteran military affairs writers published articles declaring that the slaughter started Thursday night and that cabinet ministers knew of it Friday morning.

"It is not true that the crime was first brought to our attention at midday Saturday as official spokesmen claim," wrote the military correspondent of Ha'aretz. "I learned of the massacre in the refugee camps on Friday morning and immediately informed a senior personality."

He did not identify the official, but Ha'aretz said that on Friday morning Mordechai Zipori, the communications minister, had alerted Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of reports of killings in the camps.

Yediot Aharonot, a popular daily, said the first accounts of the killings reached Israeli ministers and senior military officers sometime Thursday night or early Friday morning.

The military command said Is-

raeli troops knew the Phalange units were entering the camps and heard shooting but thought it was combat between the Phalangites and Palestinian guerrillas because the Phalangites had said they were entering the camps to go after the guerrillas and arms caches.

The official and the military command refused to identify which Phalange units had entered the camps, but they denied claims that the Israeli-backed militia of Major Saad Haddad had been involved.

Protests continued both abroad and in Israeli-occupied areas.

In Brussels, the European Community Monday called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the area. A statement by the EC's foreign ministers said they "strongly condemn this criminal act and call for the necessary measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the civilian population."

In the Soviet Union, Tass charged that Israeli troops had participated in the massacre. Tass said President Leonid I. Brezhnev had called on President Reagan "to act jointly with the Soviet Union at the Security Council with a view to bridling Israel."

The military command said Is-

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## U.S. Seeking Ways to Delay A 2d Soviet Pipeline Project

By Michael Geder

WASHINGTON — The administration is trying to delay and disrupt the Siberian natural gas pipeline under construction in Western Europe, is also considering ways to stop a second, parallel Soviet pipeline from getting started.

The second line will be on the drawing boards for several more years, and some U.S. and European specialists dispute whether it will ever be built. These specialists cite forecasts of a slowing growth rate in demand for natural gas, the prospects for greater production from such Western countries as Norway and the Netherlands and the lack of open discussion in Europe and the Soviet Union recently about a second line.

But administration officials believe it is very likely that the "second strand" of the Siberia-to-Europe gas transmission system remains in Moscow's long-range plans, which call for two lines to export the Soviet Union's vast natural gas reserves.

In this view, the second strand remains a potential target for some officials here intent on imposing economic pressure on the Kremlin as a way to crimp Soviet military and foreign expansion.

In addition, the second gas line, if it gets into the serious planning stages, represents an opportunity

for Washington to impose an economic sanction on Moscow that might be supported by the United States' European allies. Agreement on such a plan by the allies could become part of a trade-off within the NATO alliance in return for "some give," as U.S. officials put it, in the administration's sanctions against the pipeline already under construction.

The administration created a major confrontation with the European allies with its embargo on the use of U.S. technology by foreign firms or subsidiaries of U.S. firms in construction of the first pipeline. Aside from being potential recipients of the Soviet gas, the Europeans are supplying much of the equipment, technology and credit for building the pipeline. Firms in France, Italy, Britain and West Germany are defying the embargo, arguing that their contracts were entered into before the embargo was imposed and must be fulfilled under their laws.

There are no contracts, however, for the second pipeline. So some officials here believe there is a better chance for European agreement on sanctions against that project.

The second pipeline, which specialists said was last discussed openly in the Soviet Union last year, would tap the Yamburg gas deposits roughly about 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of the Urengoy fields that will feed the pipeline now being built.

This second strand would parallel the first along the 3,000-mile transmission system connecting the Arctic region of western Siberia to the western borders of the Soviet Union, from where the system eventually could serve 10 European countries. The initial line probably will begin operating in the mid-1980s barring further complications.

The Soviet Union has pushed full development of the Yamburg field out of the current 1980-1985 five-year plan and into the future, which contributes to the view of some officials and experts that the second line may never be built. Other officials, however, believe the Russians will go ahead and that Washington needs to adopt the long-range view.

"The Soviets need money, and they are sitting on the world's biggest reserves of natural gas and, eventually, they are going to exploit it," an official argued. He said he thought Moscow could undercut world market prices if necessary to attract customers.

Officials said their opposition to the second pipeline is not linked to the imposition of martial law in Poland as is the present embargo, but to longer term policy toward Russia.

U.S. officials especially would like to see Western restrictions on easy credit terms and interest rates for Russia and tighter curbs on technology transfer.



At Governor's Island, New York, U.S. officials search the sailboat in which four Poles crossed the Atlantic from Greece.

## U.S. Is Holding 4 Poles Who Arrived by Sailboat

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four Polish nationals who sailed into Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, last Thursday after a four-month voyage from Greece in a 38-foot sailboat remain in custody pending action by immigration officials on their request to remain in the United States.

Mary Mistrone, acting district director of the Newark, New Jersey, office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which is handling the case, declined Sunday to answer any questions about the four. She also refused to amplify

on a brief statement Friday confirming that they had arrived and were being detained while their request to stay was being considered.

The Poles are being held at immigration service facilities in Brooklyn.

Before being taken into custody, one of the Poles, who spoke English, said in an interview that all were members of the outlawed Solidarity trade union and had left families and weathered an Atlantic crossing to escape from Poland, which has been under martial law since December.

## U.S. Studies Proposal to Require Elderly to Show Need for Medicare

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The Office of Management and Budget is studying proposals to trim the cost of the Medicare program by requiring elderly people to demonstrate financial need as a condition of receiving benefits, according to some officials.

The officials acknowledge that the introduction of a "means test" would represent a significant change, making Medicare less of an insurance program and more of an income assistance program.

Approximately 26 million elderly and 3 million disabled Americans are enrolled in the Medicare program. Its cost, approximately \$50 billion this year, is expected to reach almost \$100 billion in 1987 if current law continues unchanged.

The idea of a means test arose in planning the budget for the fiscal year 1984, which begins Oct. 1, 1983. President Ronald Reagan must submit that budget to Congress in January. He is looking for savings of \$4 billion to \$6 billion in Medicare, according to senior employees of the budget office.

Donald W. Moran, executive associate director of the budget office, and Randy Tesch, a senior official of the Federal Health Care Financing Administration, which supervises Medicare and Medicaid, confirmed Sunday that there had been discussions of a means test for Medicare.

"Obviously, it's politically horrific, but we ought to think about the possibilities," Mr. Moran said, adding that no decisions had been made.

Lyndon K. Allen, a White House spokesman, said Sunday that he had no immediate comment on reports that the administration might propose a means test.

According to Lynn Etheredge, an economist involved in the discussions at the Office of Management and Budget, the test would be a way of directing benefits to people who needed them most. He

noted the large savings being sought in 1984, then said: "When one starts making those kinds of reductions, I think it is necessary to start thinking about 'means testing.' Otherwise you really do wind up hurting the poor very badly."

No Enthusiasm for Cuts

Mr. Etheredge, an expert on the financing of health care, resigned last week after more than 10 years on the staff of the budget office. He said that he wanted to seek an academic position and had "a lack of enthusiasm" for the next round of budget reductions.

The adoption of a means test for Medicare would make it more similar to Medicaid, the medical assistance program for poor people. In fact, some administration officials have suggested that the means test might be described as an expansion of Medicaid, to include more

of the elderly population, rather than a cutback in Medicare.

Eugene Eidenberg, director of the Democratic National Committee, said that if the administration was serious about a proposal to set a means test, it would generate a "firestorm of reaction." He predicted that Republicans would disavow the proposal, but Democrats would "campaign on the issue."



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## U.S. Census Figures Find New York Younger, Smaller and More Varied

By Michael Oreskes

NEW YORK — New York City's population shifted as dramatically in the 1970s as at any time in the history of the city, according to demographers, planners and city officials who have been studying the first reports from the 1980 census.

"The New York City of the 1980s," says an analysis prepared by the Division of Population Research of the City Planning Department, "is remarkably different from what it has been in the past. It is somewhat smaller, infinitely more varied in its racial and ethnic groupings and increasingly characterized by young, working age people and by small nonfamily households."

While city officials still dispute the precise figures, there is general agreement that New York's population declined significantly in the 1970s. The figures show what may have been the largest exodus of New Yorkers in the city's history. The census bureau reported the city's population on April 1, 1980, as 7,071,639, a decrease of about 10 percent from 1970.

If the count is correct, the only explanation for the decline, after taking births and deaths into consideration, is that 1.16 million more people moved out of the city than moved into it. That compares with the previous record of 856,000 people who left the city at the height of suburban growth from 1950 to 1960.

Those groups traditionally defined as minorities — blacks, Hispanics and Asians — made up 47.1 percent of the population at counted by the census. While total city population declined, the number of blacks increased 7 percent, the number of Hispanics was up 10 percent and the number of Asians increased 102 percent.

Blacks are now about 25 percent of the population, and Hispanic people are just under 20 percent, according to the figures. Most assertions that the census underestimated New Yorkers focus on these groups, leading some experts to conclude that minority groups are, in fact, now a majority of the population.

The figures also show that the city has become a magnet for a new wave of immigrants from Asia and Latin America. Most of the Hispanic increase was among non-

Puerto Ricans. About 860,000 of the city's 1.41 million Hispanic people, or about 61 percent, are Puerto Rican.

The increase in Asians was spurred by a jump in the number of Chinese, to 124,764 from 69,324. The number of Koreans increased to 23,257 from 4,925.

The age distribution among minority New Yorkers differs dramatically from the white population. For example, 16.1 percent of the white population is between the ages of 5 and 17, while 24 percent of the black population is in that age group. Projecting from these figures, it is likely that the black population will continue to increase as a percentage of the total.

Despite the total decline in population, two groups increased: those over 75 and those from 25 to 34. The number of youngsters declined more sharply than the population.

Sammuel Ehrenhalt, regional commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, suggested that "the growth in young adults is a positive sign and more than just a reflection of the postwar baby boom."

"From all indications, New York is still the mecca for young people," he said. "This is still where young people are attracted to glamour industries. This is where the action is for their fields."

To help guide them into the 1980s, city officials say they are giving considerable attention to data from the census, and are preparing to receive within the next few months a second round of statistics that will provide an even more detailed look at the income, education and employment of New Yorkers.

## Crew Picked For Europe's Space Flight

By Axel Krause

PARIS — The European Space Agency announced Monday the names of the West European and U.S. researchers who will conduct the initial experiments aboard Spacelab, Europe's first manned effort in space.

Ulf Merbold, a West German physicist, and Byron K. Lichtenberg, a biomedical engineer from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, will be the crew for its first flight in September 1983, the European agency said. Both are also trained pilots.

Mr. Merbold, 41, is one of three "Euroonauts" who have been in training for the Spacelab flights, agency sources said. The other four participants in the first flight, who will operate the shuttle vehicle that carries the lab into space, will be NASA pilots or specialists.

The European agency also said that it has established a board of inquiry of industry experts to delve more deeply into the causes of the Sept. 10 crash of the agency's Ariane rocket. The board's findings, European agency sources said, could delay the rocket's next scheduled launching on Nov. 13 by at least a month.

**Pump Failure**

Initial investigations have confirmed that a mechanical failure in the turbopump of the rocket's third stage caused the crash, which came 13 minutes into the Ariane's test operational test flight, ESA said.

The board, which will be mainly composed of European turbine experts drawn from outside the agency, is expected to provide ESA and France's National Center for Space Studies "insight into the reasons for the failure and take all necessary steps to ensure that it does not recur during the next mission," the ESA statement said.

The failure of the turbopump, which injects the rocket's liquid hydrogen and oxygen into the combustion chamber of the Ariane's third stage, involved "mechanical parts in the casing or the lubrication system," the statement said.

## Gays Assail San Francisco Diocese

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A report on homosexuality that is bluntly critical of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco, which requested the study, says the church should minister fully to homosexual followers and stop condemning as immoral those who are sexually active.

The 150-page report, by a predominantly gay task force, is not an official statement of the archdiocese. But the study was unanimously accepted by the semiautonomous Commission on Social Justice, "as a working document to stimulate discussion within the church community."

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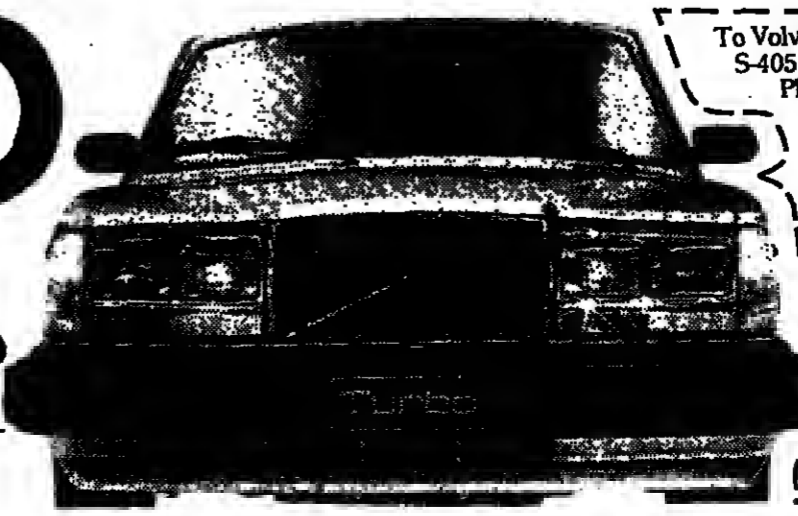
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## Chatila and Sabra

Chatila and Sabra are the latest obscure place-names to be burned into our collective consciousness by the Middle East tragedy. Killers gunned down some scores if not hundreds of unarmed and apparently undefended children, women and old men, all of them apparently Palestinians who had survived weeks of Israeli fire on their miserable homes during the city's earlier siege. Pure vengeance seems to have been the single motive for the carnage, for there had been no complaint from any quarter that PLO guns were parked among these civilians. A more tragic demonstration of why a political solution must be found to the Palestinian refugee question could scarcely be imagined.

The prime responsibility must fall, of course, on those who did it. The gunmen appear to have been drawn from the ranks of the largely Christian militia of Maj. Saad Haddad, the renegade Lebanese officer set up as a friendly force by the Israelis some years ago, and from the Christian Phalangist militia, also with Israeli ties, that was commanded, until his recent assassination, by Bashir Gemayel. At this point it is impossible to know whether the killing was done in specific retaliation for Mr. Gemayel's murder (some 26 others died in the explosion that took his life, by the way) or in a spree of generalized revenge and bloodletting or by way of advancing the political objective of removing the Palestinian refugee presence from sensitive areas of Lebanon. Nor is there much likelihood of a reliable future accounting, given the pervasiveness of mass murder in Lebanon's recent history and the lack of any system whatsoever for bringing the perpetrators of political violence to justice.

The Israelis, however, cannot avoid their own measure of responsibility. Their officials say now that the restraints placed on them by American diplomats and Moslem Lebanese politicians kept the Israeli Army from imposing the firm presence in West Beirut that would have forestalled this tragedy. This is a lame evasion. The Israelis invaded West Beirut on Wednesday — an operation that entailed shelling of the two camps where the massacre later was to take place — precisely to fill what they insisted was a vacuum of authority created by the death of Bashir Gemayel. By their invasion they made them-

selves accountable for its consequences. Whether there was a degree of actual Israeli complicity in the events in Chatila and Sabra will no doubt be argued over for some time. Even if there was none, the Israelis still will not be absolved on the larger question. Notwithstanding their insistence that they were going into West Beirut to protect people, moreover, no physical signs had been reported of any trouble in that part of the city before the Israeli Army entered. At the least, it appears, their entry created the conditions in which the massacre took place.

Mr. Reagan's statement of protest on Saturday was strong. It remains true, however, that he and the rest of his administration — and, for that matter, much of the American press — were slow throughout the week to perceive the dangers of the Israeli slice into West Beirut. The administration found no public words at all on Wednesday, the first day. On Friday, even as the killings were beginning in Chatila and Sabra, Mr. Reagan at a political fund-raiser suggested that the Israeli operation had been prompted by a leftist militia attack — but none had been reported. He was still speaking at that time of the Israeli Army handing over its West Beirut positions to the Lebanese army.

In retrospect, another painful question arises. Where was the international peace-keeping force? The answer is known. The Americans, French and Italians sent in their men for the limited purpose of covering the evacuation of the PLO fighters from Beirut, and once that operation was completed they pulled them out. Was that a mistake? Should the force have been left in place to protect civilians, especially Palestinian civilians, who had been left with no military protectors of their own? Should the Americans and the others have waited until the Lebanese Army had actually shown its capacity to police the city? Were they so intent on minimizing their own casualties that they could not see the dangers to others that remained after their men departed? There would have been risks and possibly heavier costs if the peacekeepers had stayed on. There might also have been additional benefits. It is part of the somber picture that must be contemplated as the dead of Chatila and Sabra are mourned.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### In Copenhagen, Hard Words

"We had no idea what was going on in those two camps," the Israeli authorities assert. Are we to believe that? Although Israeli tanks stood a few hundred meters away? Although the massacre went on for hours? And although journalists and the Red Cross were able to figure out what was going on before the shooting finally ended and the killers disappeared into the night?

— B.T.

Israeli declarations of shock must be taken with a grain of salt. Those who unleashed the right-wing Lebanese on these defenseless Palestinian civilians cannot possibly have been ignorant of what they were doing.

— Information.

After Israel, the blame rests next with the United States. President Reagan said he was outraged, but it was his government that let the Israeli Army loose. It is high time the UN demand for an Israeli pullout from Beirut, and then Lebanon, were followed up.

— Politiken.

This bloodbath at the very least should lead the United States to stop all economic and military aid to Israel. My Lai was the turning point of the Vietnam War. In the same way, Chatila and Sabra will generate a justified wave of anger against the Israeli terror regime and its fascist Christian henchmen.

— Ekstra Bladet.

### What Can Be Done Now

Why did the world not listen when the Palestinians and their friends pleaded that the main function of Palestinian armed forces in Lebanon was to protect Palestinian civilians, and that a massacre of civilians was all too probable once the PLO forces were removed from Beirut, unless they were replaced by an effective multinational force with a mandate to stay until a disciplined Lebanese authority was ready to take over?

Nothing could conceivably excuse the behavior of the actual killers. Nor can one exonerate those who should have known that something like this would happen if it was not prevented, yet took no effective steps to prevent it. The Israelis, first and foremost, must have been well aware of the character, and of the motivations, of their Lebanese auxiliaries and allies.

The Americans and other powers involved in negotiating the circumstances of the PLO's departure must also bear a share of responsi-

bility. Too readily they accepted the Israeli argument that the multinational force would have no further business in Beirut once the PLO evacuation was complete.

What can be done now? At least it should now be generally admitted that Israel lacks the necessary qualifications to be a peacekeeper in Lebanon. Israel is entitled to take measures for her own security, but her role in Lebanon has long since gone beyond anything that could be justified under that heading. Indeed there is an increasingly obvious parallel in Israel's role in Lebanon and that assumed by the Syrians in 1976.

Yet Lebanon is in such a state of anarchy that some outside force is now almost certainly needed to help restore order. The case for a new and much stronger multinational force, with a mandate for six months or more, renewable if necessary, to expel or disarm all foreign forces and disarm or integrate all Lebanese forces into an effective and disciplined Lebanese Army, is compelling.

Such a mandate could be carried out only if the force in question enjoyed the total support and commitment of the United States.

Britain should volunteer to contribute to this force. But France, as the former mandatory power on whose traditions the Lebanese state and army are based, has an even more crucial role to play. The task goes beyond that of a mere peacekeeping force. It is that of a new mandatory power, with a mandate to prepare Lebanon for a fresh start.

But all this should not distract President Reagan from his initiative on the Palestinian problem. Less than ever can Palestinians be expected to look on Lebanon as a permanent homeland. More urgently than ever, a homeland in Palestine is what they need.

— The Times (London).

Lebanese Moslems have rallied to the candidacy of Amin Gemayel, leader of the Phalangis, who will be elected president of the republic even more easily than his brother Bashir would have been. The massacre of hundreds of Palestinians by auxiliaries of the Israeli Army intensifies a mood of national unity still further; paradoxically, the invader has restored it against himself, completing the effect of an over-long conflict. Lebanese have had enough, to the point of nausea.

Has the international community done all its duty? The tragic failure of Israeli "pacification" demonstrates that Lebanon is more than ever in need of friends and protectors elsewhere than in Jerusalem.

— Le Monde (Paris).

## Consequences of Begin and Sharon

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Sometimes it takes the terrible clarity of human disaster to make people understand the consequences of a policy.

If this is such a case, there will be a point in the deaths of Palestinian men, women and children. The Beirut massacre will make people confront the consequences of Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon. It was Lebanese Christian militiamen, of the Phalangis and of Saad Haddad's private army, who murdered the Palestinians in the refugee camps. But they were there, with the opportunity to kill, because of the policies of Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon.

The immediate cause was the Begin-Sharon decision, after the assassination of Bashir Gemayel, to break the agreement with the United States and enter West Beirut. Israeli forces crashed the left-wing militia that was the last protection of the refugee camps. According to correspondents' reports, Israeli officers then told Phalangis and Haddad forces to go into the camps.

Ignorance is the kindest explanation: that the Israelis did not understand the blood hatreds operating in Lebanon, did not understand what might happen if they let soldiers of one ideology loose among unarmed civilians of another. But anyone even remotely aware of Lebanon's murderous recent history should have understood.

"We are not responsible for the Phalangis," said Gen. Rafael Eitan, chief of staff, principal military agent for Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon. Pontius Pilate could not have put it better.

But the responsibility goes deeper. Israel has armed the Phalangis for years. It created Saad Haddad's southern fiefdom; after the invasion of

Lebanon Mr. Begin stood in Beaufort Castle and promised Maj. Haddad a larger domain.

Mr. Begin said repeatedly that he wanted a free and united Lebanon, under a strong central government. But his policy was to confer political power on one faction within the Maronite Christian community, the Phalangis, and to press it for a peace treaty. If there was no treaty, Mr. Sharon said, Israel would make its own special arrangements in southern Lebanon — that is, effectively partition the country.

What Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon were doing was trying to remake, by force, the politics of a country riven by complex tribal and religious conflicts. It was a recipe for disaster.

They bear responsibility for the massacre in a different sense, too: a psychological sense.

Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon always spoke of Palestinians in Lebanon as "terrorists." It was a dehumanizing device, a deliberate one: as if there were no Palestinians except bomb-throwers. Of all human beings on earth, Mr. Begin should have known that calling people brutal names makes it easier to hate and kill them. The women and children massacred in the refugee camps are one more testament in man's history to the dehumanizing power of hatred.

Palestinians were the victims in Beirut. But it is Israel that is ultimately threatened by the policies of Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon.

In the name of peace, they have waged war. In the name of trust, they have practiced deception

on their friends. In the name of religion, they have sought territorial aggrandizement. They insist they have done all for Israel's security. They have in fact put its security at risk by trying to extend Israeli control into troublesome areas nearby. And they have stripped Israel of what must underlie its military power, however great: a decent respect in the opinion of mankind.

Some friends of Israel have tended to resist any criticism of its government's policies, always suspecting a covert attack on the very idea of the state. But surely now anyone can see that it is the policies of Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon that threaten the destruction of Israel.

For the United States, the necessity is clear: to show that it does not approve and will not support those policies. Those who remember President Eisenhower know that he would long since have broken with the militarism and adventurism of Mr. Begin. No president since Eisenhower has been so decisive. But President Reagan has started, and he will have the country with him.

For Jews of the diaspora there is an urgent obligation to understand that Israel, like other countries, may have false political leaders. The survival of Israel depends now on turning away from the false road followed by Mr. Begin.

In the end the choice will be for the people of Israel, and I believe they will make the right choice. The day before the massacre I was talking to an Israeli. Paraphrasing Michael Walzer's book, "Just and Unjust Wars," he said: "The best proof that morality is still alive in a people is the sense of shame. I think we still have that."

The New York Times.

## Impotent, A Partner Or What?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — The Begin government is in control in the Middle East, consciously undermining the widely acclaimed Reagan peace plan. That effort is perceived in Washington as the underlying purpose of Israel's advance into West Beirut last Wednesday.

Ronald Reagan's angry condemnation indirectly tying Israel to the weekend massacre, and his renewed demand for Israel's immediate withdrawal, leave no doubt about American intentions. But Israeli troops remain in West Beirut.

Thus the gap between U.S. rhetoric and U.S. power to influence Israel remains as wide as it was on Wednesday, raising Arab doubts about American credibility higher.

Robert McFarlane, deputy national security adviser, sitting in for the absent William P. Clark, warned about America's tarnished image at the senior White House staff meeting Friday morning — well before reports of the killings of Palestinians. He said the occupation had damaged "the United States' credibility" not only among pro-U.S. Arab states but throughout the world.

The appearance of U.S. helplessness in the face of Israeli audacity undermines the core of Mr. Reagan's Middle East plan — to entice King Hussein of Jordan into negotiations over the future of the West Bank. That is possible only if pro-U.S. Arab states believe that the United States will be the honest broker, not a backstage partner of Israel.

### Only One Hope

Israel's move into West Beirut and Mr. Reagan's failure to end the occupation look to the Arabs like one of two things: backstage partnership with Israel, or impotence. Arab diplomats are parading to the State Department saying that if the United States cannot compel Israel to honor last month's commitment to stay out of West Beirut, neither King Hussein nor any other pro-U.S. Arab will tie his future to the Reagan peace plan.

When Israeli troops entered West Beirut there was genuine outrage in official Washington. Anger intensified when word arrived that an Israeli officer had fired a M-16 on guard at the U.S. embassy — the subject of an entire staff meeting at the State Department.

That was the Foggy Bottom climate that produced from Secretary of State George Shultz a "36-hour deadline" for getting out of West Beirut. Mr. Shultz called in Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens for a tough, private rebuke. But Prime Minister Begin quickly rejected the deadline, insisting that Israel would pull out in its own good time, and then only.

On Friday, Vice President George Bush went on NBC's "Today" program to repeat the soothing words that neither the president nor anyone else in the administration wanted to apply economic or arms pressure on Israel. But a high-level adviser, confirming U.S. frustration, commented that although he would not describe Mr. Reagan's position as "helpless," the president's ability to influence Israel was "strictly limited."

No matter how publicly Mr. Begin flouts U.S. interests, pro-Israeli feelings on Capitol Hill remain strong. A closed-door session of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign aid agreed last week to include a \$50-million increase in military grants for Israel in the new fiscal year that had not been requested by the administration.

Given the reluctance of the Reagan administration to threaten Israel with a loss of U.S. aid, the president is left with only one hope: that American and world outrage over the original move into West Beirut, now brought to a boil by the slaughter of Palestinians, will strengthen sentiment within Israel itself against the regime of Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

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## This Was Not What Was Intended

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The massacre of Palestinian innocents in West Beirut, after that of the Lebanese president-elect and Christian aides last week, was a tragedy, and also a defeat for the Israeli Army.

A blunder was made: to move into West Beirut and appear to take responsibility for the protection of the refugee camps, and then to fail to secure them properly.

Accept, for the sake of argument, Israel's assertion that, but for its army's presence in Beirut's Moslem section, the slaughter of Palestinians might have run into the thousands.

Accept, on the same basis, the contention of Israeli officials on Sunday that Gen. Amir Drot of the Israeli Army repeatedly asked the Lebanese Army to go into the camps immediately after the Israeli occupied West Beirut. Defense Minister Sharon and Foreign Minister Shamir asked the U.S. envoy, Morris Draper, to use his influence to bring this about — to no avail, say the Israelis.

Reject the accusations that Israel had any complicity in the murders by Phalangis. Israel, whose own citizens are subject to terrorist attack throughout the Middle East and Europe, never deliberately attacks civilians. This episode no more reflects Israeli policy than My Lai reflected policy of the United States.

Reject, as a matter of historical record, the notion that such massacres are anything new to Lebanon. This is the sort of warfare that Lebanese Moslems and Christians, Palestinians and Syrians have been inflicting on each other for a decade, with about 100,000 casualties.

With all those stipulations, the fact remains that the Israelis cannot escape the ultimate responsibility for not preventing the tragedy at the camps in West Beirut.

The blunder was to confuse two conflicting military missions.

The purpose given for entering West Beirut after the killing of Bashir Gemayel was humanitarian: to prevent the bloodbath likely to follow the slaying of so much of the Christian leadership. As the Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens, put it last week, "All hell would break loose" had Israel not moved in its troops. The military mission was guard duty.

However, Israel had another purpose in entering West Beirut: to search for, arrest and deport some 2,000 PLO members hiding there in violation of agreements to evacuate the city. And to help carry out this wholly different mission, the Israeli Army evidently subcontracted part of the job to the followers of the murdered Christian leaders. Instead of locating the PLO underground, some of these crazed militiamen went on a bloody rampage. Unwilling to fight the PLO when it was in Beirut in force, they fell on defenseless Palestinians to avenge slain leaders.

If the Israeli military mission had been solely guard duty, Israeli soldiers would have moved into the camps to protect the population at the first outbreak of firing. But the soldiers probably thought the firing was between the remnants of the PLO underground and the Christian

militiamen. That confusion of Israeli military missions seems to have caused the delay that let the murderers do much of their work.

Well-run armies do not confuse missions. They do not enter territory under the rubric of preventing anarchy, and then react sluggishly to the worst manifestation of anarchy.

When anarchy threatens, should not civilized people intercede to save lives? Yes, if that is the clear and only goal of the intervention. In this instance, the Israelis had other fish to fry. As a result, they are stuck with the responsibility they seized.

Prime Minister Begin's men should stop muttering about the hypocrisy of outsiders, of which there has been plenty, and get on with the business of taking the Syrians and the PLO out of Lebanon with them. If the Lebanese want to continue the blood feuding, that is their business.

An immediate pullback from West Beirut is called for.

The New York Times.

## Tails Wag Bonn Dog Yet Again

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The long-awaited but nonetheless dramatic breakup of West Germany's left-liberal coalition raises the question: How much longer will West Germans tolerate a party system in which a small minority party — Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats, who have never counted for more than 13 percent — can determine who is and who is not chancellor?

Helmut Schmidt is not the first chancellor to take a tumble because the Free Democrats decided to walk out, leaving a chancellor's party without a governing majority.

In the 1965 election, Ludwig Erhard led his Christian Democrats to victory just four seats shy of an absolute Bundestag majority. A year later he was toppled because the Free Democrats, then led by Erich Mende, dissolved their partnership with him.

In that case, the Free Democrats did not switch partners in the Bundestag, judging that coalition with the Social Democrats would have been based on too thin a margin. The resulting crisis led to a coalition between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, with Kurt Georg Kiesinger as the new chancellor and Willy Brandt as his foreign minister.

But the background and causes for the breakup of the Erhard-Mende team are similar to last week's events. Then as now, the Free Democrats functioned as the loose-wagging tail of West Germany's politics.

The FDP is a "liberal" party in the 19th-century, laissez-faire capitalist sense of the term: a party seated on the right side of the House. In the autumn of 1966, West Germany, just as today, was in a recession, and Mr. Erhard's planned respite for getting out of it included heavy deficit spending and tax increases for the upper-income brackets. The minister of finance was a Free Democrat named Rolf Dahlgren who opposed Mr. Erhard's proposals strongly in a widely quoted interview. "We have all been living beyond our means," Mr. Dahlgren said, "and there is but one remedy for it. We must balance the budget and reduce public expenditures." When Mr. Erhard demurred, the Free Democrats walked out of the cabinet and brought down the government.

### Electoral Change?

Mr. Dahlgren's 1966 sermon, sounds much like what Count Otto Lambsdorff, the FDP minister of economics, has been saying since the start of the present recession. It fell in 1980 and what he said in the chamber was a position paper that served as the overt casus belli for the Schmidt-Genscher divorce last Friday.

Of the parties that have shared parliamentary power since 1961, the Free Democrats are left in a sense the only ideological one left. There was a time when they proudly called themselves "eine kleine aber feine Partei" — "a small but fine party."

They have persistently sought to impose their ideology on the majority, often successfully. Except for a few brief years in opposition, they have been coalition partners, usually holding the decisive balance, in virtually every government since 1949.

In the process they have obtained quite a reputation for being fickle. The fickleness is exaggerated, however, or they perceive a crisis of political existence. Now, despite the more than 10 percent of the popular vote they received in the 1980 elections, they have been in such a crisis for four years — since they failed to win the minimum 5 percent in the first of several state legislatures from which they are now excluded.

It was the prospect of being excluded from yet another — hence, where they have been in coalition partnership with the Social Democrats for many years — that did much to precipitate the present collapse in Bonn. Earlier that year the Christian Free Democrats, much encouraged by Mr. Genscher, decided to join and support the Christian Democrats there after next Sunday's state election. The only avowed reason was fear that the dwindling fortunes of Helmut Schmidt's government might drag the FDP down to political oblivion.

How long will the West German body politic continue to tolerate this dog-wagging tail? The question also arose after Mr. Erhard's fall, triggering a strong movement in both major parties to change the electoral system from proportional to direct constituency representation, as in many other West European countries.

Since the Free Democrats have never won a single parliamentary seat outright, such a change could be expected to be their political death. In some political quarters the proposal is currently being revived, and there would not be much mourning.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### President Marcos

The Sept. 16 editorials "A Debt to Filipinos" and "Message to Marcos" are nothing but the truth. They represent the feelings of the majority of the Filipino people. President Reagan should think twice before giving his support to Mr. Marcos.

ANGELITO MENDOZA,  
Richmond, England.

### The Aircraft Carrier

Regarding the editorial "After the Age of Carriers" (Herald, July 20):

There is a lack of comprehension on the part of many media editors and commentators that such statements as that "the main lesson of the Falklands conflict... is the high vulnerability of surface ships to attack by computer-guided missiles" are evidence of ignorance, rather than a profound truth.

The U.S. Navy has been acutely concerned since World War II that

sophisticated anti-ship missiles of relatively low cost can inflict great damage on surface ships.

We lost many ships and a large number of others were hit, including aircraft carriers, by kamikaze missiles. These had a far more sophisticated computer in their terminal guidance system than the Exocet or any U.S. or Soviet missiles of today — the human brain. It could very accurately identify which of many targets in an area it would attack, could change targets late in its attack, and could not be "spoofed" electronically.

It should be noted that a modern-day carrier of the Essex class or newer has never been sunk, although some have been hit repeatedly.

The United States has the most capable navy in the world. The thing that gives it the ability to carry out its mission in the face of the Soviet Navy's current capability is the large-deck aircraft carrier.

The Soviet Union is aware of this, and is trying to correct their situation. After launching the fourth Kjev-

class VSTOL carrier last fall, they have started a new carrier. It is estimated to be a large, nuclear-powered, about 60,000-ton, nuclear-powered, with catapults and arresting gear.

The Soviet Navy knows, and the Falkland Islands was certainly made it visible to all who choose to see, that in today's world one cannot control the sea without controlling the air above it. Every Soviet submarine and surface ship could be sunk, and the Soviet Union could still close the sea lines of communication in both the Indian Ocean and the North Atlantic with Backfire bombers using anti-ship missiles.

Merchantmen, tankers, VSTOL carriers and other surface combatant ships can be adequately protected in many vital parts of the world only by a large-deck aircraft carrier equipped with its airborne early warning and fighter-direction E2C aircraft and F-14 fighters.

G.E.R. KINNEAR 2d,  
Admiral, U.S. Navy,  
Brussels.

## SEPT. 21: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Korean Emperor Injured

TOKYO — The Japanese wish the separation of the Korean emperor from his father, the old emperor, whose influence they greatly fear. The son was equally opposed with his father to their separation, but professed acquiescence. The arrangements for the immediate transfer were completed when the emperor suddenly tripped and fell on the palace steps. Japanese doctors pronounced his injuries not serious, but in view of the distressing condition of the patient, as manifested by his loud weeping, his father insisted that he must accompany the doctors to nurse his son. Japanese officials feared that efforts to thwart this display of paternal solicitude would stir Korean indignation to the depths.

### 1932: Russia Expels Journalist

MOSCOW — Miss Rhoda Clyman, Moscow correspondent of the London Daily Express for the last four years, was ordered deported for "lying and provocative" articles she is alleged to have written for her newspaper. She received an order from the OGPU (Soviet secret police) to leave the country within 24 hours while motoring through Tbilisi, Georgia, with two American girls on their way to Armenia. The British Embassy is seeking permission for Miss Clyman to return to Moscow to settle her personal affairs. This is the first expulsion of a foreign correspondent in 10 years, and the first exclusion of a permanent correspondent since Paul Scheffer of the Berliner Tagblatt was excluded in 1929.

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# UN Assembly Opens Today to a Familiar Ring

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The General Assembly, a conclave of all 157 United Nations members, opens its annual meeting here Tuesday with an agenda thick with well-worn items.

The delegates are expected to approve resolutions that denounce Israel and South Africa, demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and that Vietnam leave Cambodia.

Cambodia's assembly seat is also likely to be again awarded to the forces of the deposed Pol Pot, enhanced this year by a new president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

All resolutions are likely to be approved by large margins.

Two relatively new subjects that could embarrass the United States and Britain may also be deliberated.

One is a Cuban effort to win a declaration demanding "self-determination and independence" for Puerto Rico. The other is an attempt by Latin American nations, led by Argentina, to pass a resolution calling on London to negotiate the future of the Falkland Islands with Buenos Aires.

How much difference any of these resolutions would make is a question often asked here. Smaller countries contend that such mea-

sures help mold world opinion and maintain pressure on nations labeled as wrongdoers. But in a year when even the resolutions of the Security Council are widely ignored, the value of the annual meeting here has been questioned. Assembly edicts are only recommendations; council commands are supposed to be orders.

Diplomats from all regions say that the foreign ministers who come to New York will devote some of their remarks, in formal speeches and corridor talk, to the world body's own internal crisis. Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar set the tone in his annual review when he said the United Nations had been blocked from accomplishing its principal task: keeping the peace.

A major function of the General Assembly is to provide an occasion for foreign ministers to meet in private. This year will be no exception. On Sept. 28, Secretary of State George P. Shultz is due to meet with Andrei A. Gromyko, the

Soviet foreign minister, for the first time. Sixty other foreign ministers are also expected, and they, too, will retire to private discussions of problems among their countries.

For the United States, the Shultz-Gromyko session could well be the most critical feature of the three-month assembly meeting. But the U.S. delegate, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, is likely to face her most difficult task over the Cuban attempt to portray Puerto Rico as a colony seeking independence.

Washington has contended that Puerto Rico, a commonwealth, is part of the United States and that the assembly has no business interfering in an internal matter.

Backed by the Soviet bloc and some Third World nations for whom colonialism is a rallying cry, Havana seems particularly determined in its bid to win an assembly declaration. Diplomats believe there is some chance Washington might even seek to keep the issue off the agenda. Failing that, the

United States will try to prevent Havana from gaining more than 60 votes, a goal that seems achievable.

The British face a less serious problem. The Latin Americans are not planning to demand the return of the Falkland Islands to Argentina but merely to call for negotiations over the islands' future. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in the aftermath of last spring's successful conflict, has ruled out any talks.

But most UN members believe the fate of the Falklands must be settled by diplomacy.

Asian, African and Latin nations also hope to begin global negotiations aimed at transferring resources from rich to poor countries. After hesitating for three years, the United States has accepted a formula to start the talks. But countries rich in oil have amended it in a way that could bypass arrangements for the price and supply of oil.

As long as the oil states adhere to this line, Western nations say the talks will not begin.



**SUPERPOWER MEETING** — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, center, met the sumo wrestlers, Chiyonofuji, left, and Takamiyama, on Monday. Mrs. Thatcher later urged Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to open Japanese markets to more British goods.

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## Spain's Socialist Chief, Confident Of Victory, Pledges Mild Reforms

By Brian Mooney  
Reuters  
MADRID — The Spanish Socialist leader, Felipe González, promised a government of moderate reform Monday as he presented a manifesto for next month's general election which his party is widely forecast to win.

Mr. González, who is seeking to

return the Socialists to power after 43 years in opposition, said he had no miracle cures for Spain's economic and social problems.

But he promised a shake-up in the public administration, an increase in state expenditure and a drastic reduction in the number of unemployed.

Mr. González reaffirmed his party's commitment to holding a referendum on Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and confirmed earlier reports that his party would review a \$3-billion plan to buy new fighter aircraft from McDonnell Douglas.

## Colombian Rebels To Suspend Raids As Peace Gesture

Reuters  
BOGOTA — Colombia's most prominent leftist guerrilla group, the M-19, has decided to suspend all armed activity starting Monday, a group spokesman said.

Ramiro Lucio Escobar, a former guerrilla who represents M-19 on a state commission for political reform, said in a radio interview Sunday that the decision had been made by the guerrilla command in the light of President Belisario Betancur's initiatives to restore peace.

Mr. Betancur came to power last month on a platform of national reconciliation and has since agreed to hold direct talks with guerrilla leaders on ending the violence, which cost nearly 900 lives in 1981.

He said Sunday night that the military would be excluded from a peace commission headed by former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo. He said the commanders of the army and the police force would be replaced by two retired army officers.

## Irish Guerrillas Claim Bombing of Cork Radar Station

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SCHULL, Ireland — The Irish National Liberation Army said its gunmen blew up an air traffic control station in County Cork early Monday, alleging that the station is used by NATO for military purposes.

No one was injured in the blast. Government sources denied that it was used by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Ireland is a neutral country.

## Calabrian Councilman Slain

The Associated Press  
TROPEA, Italy (AP) — Giovanni shot and killed Pasquale Pisciotta, a city councilman of this resort in southern Calabria as he sat at the wheel of his car Sunday.

## Chinese Living Standards Rising As Deng's Pragmatism Takes Hold

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Cabbages have begun piling up again on the sidewalks of Beijing, and the shoppers, reminded that autumn is near, choose carefully before paying with crumpled banknotes. They lash the long, leafy cabbages to their bicycles and pedal them home.

The cabbages, which were selling the other day for the equivalent of about five cents a pound, belong to the rhythm of the seasons. They constitute the only fresh vegetables during the cold, windy Beijing winter, and last year the best quality was rationed at 22 pounds (9.9 kilograms) per family. The Chinese bury the cabbages in holes in the ground or stack them on cramped balconies and trust the weather to preserve them.

It will not be cold enough for that for some weeks, though the gun flutters down. Phalanxes of cyclists in shirtsleeves glide past the Great Hall of the People, which has been decked out in red flags for the 12th party congress, which just ended.

The closest that foreign journalists got to the congress was at three news conferences at which the minister of culture, Zhu Mu, doled out scraps of information. Mr. Zhu did elicit a chuckle when he assured reporters that "the people are enthusiastic about the congress, as you can read in the newspapers."

**General Indifference**  
In fact, most Chinese seemed indifferent as they went about buying cabbages and performing other everyday chores. A visiting peasant

named Shen, basking in the sun at Tiananmen Square, seemed surprised when a Western journalist told him that a party congress was going on next door.

Yet the triumph of Deng Xiaoping, who runs China now, was to have the congress enshrine as orthodox the kind of pragmatic thinking that is reflected in his dictum "It doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white so long as it catches mice."

Economic development, not Mao's revolution, has been made China's overriding priority. Mr. Yaobang, the party's general secretary, spoke candidly at the congress about "an acute shortage of skilled workers, scientists and technicians" and a "shortage of funds for urgently needed key projects."

Too many industries are backward, he said, and they waste too much energy.

**Living Standards Rise**  
The contradiction between the huge population and the insufficiency of arable land is becoming ever more acute," he warned. Mr. Hu said incomes could rise only if productivity did too. If the country meets its target of quadrupling the value of farm and factory output by the year 2000, he admitted, "China's national income per capita will even then be relatively low."

Yet there was also evidence to support Mr. Hu's assertion that "the present period is one of the best since the founding of the People's Republic." Living standards have risen since Mr. Deng gave the Chinese the chance to make more money by working harder.

Beijing Daily recently released some findings of a nationwide survey that showed that net per capita

annual income climbed last year to 223 yuan — about \$315 — or 66 percent more than in 1978.

As the Chinese economy shifted under Mr. Deng's direction from heavy to light industry, consumer goods in the shops have increased. The survey reported that peasants bought nearly 85 percent more consumer goods than they did three years before.

Over half of the Chinese now own wristwatches, 71 percent have bicycles and 5.6 percent own televisions sets, in one sign of the times, the government has just decided to let consumers buy some goods on credit.

In four years, Mr. Deng has brought China around to virtually a "mixed-market" economy, and opened its doors to Western investment. One official likened his country to a great ship in a storm. It is trying to change course, he said, but it cannot do so all at once, or the ship might capsize.

## Japanese Are Target of Riot In Hong Kong

Reuters  
HONG KONG — Hundreds of riotous fans, upset by their team's defeat, turned their anger against Japanese shops and restaurants Sunday night.

They smashed a plate glass window at one store and tore down flags and decorations at other shops and eating places. Some Japanese-owned stores in Causeway Bay, one of Hong Kong's main shopping areas, put up steel shutters when they heard the crowd, some of them chanting "Attack the Japanese."

The crowd also stopped Japanese-made cars in the streets and threatened to burn them.

No serious injuries or damage were reported, and the crowd dispersed after the police had moved in to make arrests. But the rampage marked a new violence in anti-Japanese protests that have occurred in Hong Kong over Japan's new history books that neglect Japanese atrocities in World War II.

**Textbook Revisions**  
In August, the Japanese government agreed to revise the text books after a number of Asian countries, particularly China and South Korea, protested the glossing over of atrocities during the war, but later Japan said the changes would not be made until 1985.

Before the rioting Sunday in Hong Kong, a homemade bomb, consisting of a few ounces of gunpowder packed in a plastic lantern, was found in a Japanese department store in Causeway Bay. On Friday an almost identical bomb exploded in another Japanese store, slightly injuring a salesperson.

Other Japanese institutions have received telephone threats and bomb warnings.

On the weekend an estimated 10,000 people took part in a demonstration in Hong Kong's Victoria Park.

Sunday's protests started in a packed Hong Kong stadium at the end of a professional soccer match. The local favorite, South China, lost when its rival, Bulova, scored two minutes from the end. The fans went wild, and police were called in to disperse them. When they left the grounds, they began looking for Japanese stores.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## When Tubers Were the Roots of All Evil

SOMETHING like a hundred years ago, there existed in the United States a fundamentalist sect so unimportant that I have forgotten its name, which forbade its adepts to eat root vegetables, for they grew beneath the surface of the soil, in the domain of the devil. The root vegetables were considered damned and dangerous because of this contact, though the matter in which they were embedded was adored by others as "the good earth," the provider of bounty from which all blessings flowed.

Walt Whitman's "rich apple-blossom'd earth" or Shakespeare's somewhat ambiguous, "Our dunghy earth alike! Feeds beast as man," it was not the American 19th-century cultists who invented the idea that the soil beneath our feet is cursed, though they were exceptional in giving it so practical (or impractical) an application as to cut themselves off from the roots which grew in it, which must have provided much of the very earliest food of man. As far back as we can look, man has been capable of reconciling two contradictory concepts of the nature of the earth: it is the source of all good and, simultaneously, of all evil.

The most ancient gods were the chthonic gods, the lords of the underworld. They were the masters of death, but also of life, for they were fertility gods too. It was in their earth that the dead were often buried, and the underworld over which they presided was the abode of the dead; but it was also from their earth that the welcome new growth rose in the spring. They ruled not only over the surface of the earth, fruitful and all-providing, but also over its depths, from which, when the gods were displeased, forth would descend the gods of nature brought forth, devastating the land by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. They were the most courted and the most dreaded of the deities — the most courted as the most benevolent, the donors of food, the very basis of life; the most dreaded as the most malevolent, the dealers-out of death.

They could destroy mankind by mere indifference, by simple neglect of their function of making things grow; or they could destroy it by holocaust, by water, wind or fire. They were violent and dangerous.

How did it happen that almost everywhere in the world the abode of the dead was located underground, that hell, whether a place of punishment or only of limbo, was felt always beneath the surface of the earth?

## WAVERLEY ROOT

It is beneath the surface of the earth? Was it really because the dead were buried in it? In the ancient Mediterranean world, where the shades of the departed were consigned by every people to the infernal kingdoms of the underworld, the dead were not usually buried; they were burned (or in Egypt, because the hot dry climate permitted it, preserved, mummified, above ground — in pyramids if they were Pharaohs). The advent of Christianity, with its interpretation of resurrection as a literal rebirth of the body, which had therefore to be kept intact, made burial common; but the Christian held remained underground, where pagan predecessors had put it.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan, may have been in tune with our ancient ancestors when, in the early part of his career, he held that root vegetables must be unhealthy because their edible parts are, during their growth, shut away from the invigorating beams of the sun. It has been maintained that the ancient Egyptians did not eat root vegetables (in which case garlic and onions must have been thought of as occupying a separate category), but I do not know if anybody has ever explained why. We do know why the Jews of India refuse to eat roots: It has nothing to do with fear of the underworld, but with fear of taking animal life, even in its humblest forms. They reject roots, whose harvesting might injure or destroy the small living organisms of the soil and because, also,

they abstain from all foods likely to contain insects or their eggs or larvae.

Marco Polo told us that the people of the country he called Uighuristan declared "that the king who originally ruled over them was not born of human stock, but arose from a sort of tuber generated by the sap of trees." It did not occur to him to tell us whether or not they ate the tubers which had engendered their king, or whether they loved or feared him. His underworld origin may well have invested him with awesome powers.

If there is anyone left today who fears to eat root vegetables for dread of what lies below the surface of the earth, there are charms that will permit the bold to affront the risk: harvest roots in the third or fourth quarter of the moon, mushrooms only when the moon is full, at its brightest, a protection against the dangers of darkness.

Mushrooms live a secret life beneath the soil, unsuspected by most of those who eat their rare messengers to the light above, when they do so, never forget that this visitor from the domain of the devil can be deadly. Some roots impress upon us sharply the pungent properties of the soil. It is easy to forget that beets, carrots and parsnips are bland and sweet when we are assaulted by the Phonic pepperiness of the aggressive horseradish, the slightly less assertive radish, and even the relatively mild turnip. Beneath the surface also grow sugary yams and sweet potatoes; they make less impact on our senses than the sultry ginger, ginseng and galingale. The most obvious vegetable creation of the devil is the mandrake, whose root, forked in human semblance, screams more balefully than banshees when it is separated from its diabolical underworld. "And shrieks like mandrakes torn out of the earth, that living mortals, bearing them, run mad," wrote Shakespeare in his romance of two lovers lost in their youth when they descended into the underworld.

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## 'Inchon': A 'Hysterical Historical Epic'

By Vincent Canby

NEW YORK — "Inchon" is a hysterical historical epic, somewhat less offensive than "The Green Berets" and far funnier. It's the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's tribute to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the 1950 UN amphibious operation by which the general outflanked the North Korean invaders of South Korea.

The movie has been knocking around for about three years, during which time one of its stars, David Janssen, died and the film was re-edited to remove all traces of him.

For the record, "Inchon" was written by Robin Moore and Laid Koenig and directed by Terence Young, but its true author appears to have been Moon, the controversial head of the Remission Church. He is billed modestly as "special adviser," but ahead of everyone else connected with the production.

According to the film's publicity material, Moon "took an intense personal interest" in the movie and suggested further shooting from time to time. "A bit of advice that caused the production to return to Korea three times, Rome twice and Los Angeles twice." Vanity productions aren't easy, nor do they come cheap. "Inchon" looks like the most expensive B-movie ever made.

However, it does have its compensations, all of them provided by the great Laurence Olivier, who, as MacArthur, provides the kind of outrageous performance that cannot be demurely described. It is without price. Wearing ghastly black armor that makes him look like an ancient Egyptian, Olivier plays an over-the-top, over-the-top, over-the-top performance that cannot be demurely described. It is without price. Wearing ghastly black armor that makes him look like an ancient Egyptian, Olivier plays an over-the-top, over-the-top, over-the-top performance that cannot be demurely described. It is without price.

He sends up the film and his employers with such zest — and so politely — that there must have been no way he could be decently restrained. His eyeballs roll up under heavy lids as he con the general staff with mock humility. When he catches a glimpse of a bust of Julius Caesar in his office, he does the sort of flinch affected by W.C. Fields on colliding with a small, disgusting child.

Over the breakfast table the general laments his fate as the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, only to be bucked up by his wife, Jean (Dorothy James). "You know," she points out sternly, "if anybody is going to save this world, it's you." He must agree, as he prepares to leave for the office, Jean stops him from opening his mouth with a tush-tush gesture. "Don't say it," she says, "I know — I shall return."



Laurence Olivier as General MacArthur.

Unfortunately, Olivier is not on the screen all the time. There's also a somewhat more prosaic B-movie plot about a U.S. Marine Corps major (Ben Gazzara), his estranged wife (Jacqueline Bisset), who just happens to be out buying antiques near the 38th parallel the day the war starts; and the major's Korean mistress (Karen Kahn) and her pacifist father (Toshiro Mifune). Richard Roundtree plays the major's loyal sergeant, a role that requires him to look eager and to deliver a lot of explanatory exposition.

Everyone is quite foolish. Much of the film's budget seems to have been spent on the big battle scenes, which have been elaborately staged and with scarcely any dramatic effect. There are lots of terrific explosions but sometimes bodies fly magically into the air before a shell bursts.

There are also many shots of sweet-faced Korean orphans looking fondly at their American benefactors. These exemplify the fawning attitude of the entire project, the exact purpose of which I find unpleasant without fully understanding it.

## Moon Sponsors Sweepstakes

Dale Pollock of the Los Angeles Times reported from Los Angeles: Moon and his Unification Church, which largely financed

"Inchon," are sponsoring a splashy \$1-million sweepstakes to hype the \$48-million film, which opened in 1,250 U.S. and Canadian theaters Friday.

MGM/UA Entertainment released "Inchon," but One Way Productions, a Moon-affiliated organization, spent \$11 million on all advertising and promotion for the movie, including the sweepstakes. The sum was unusually large by Hollywood standards, where sweepstakes promotions are rarely done.

Richard Kahn, in charge of advertising publicity for MGM/UA, confirmed that One Way Productions paid for the \$1-million ticket-buyer sweepstakes, whose 3,500 prizes include a Rolls-Royce Corniche with \$100,000 in the glove compartment, a 16-day trip to the Orient, videotape recorders, TV sets, cameras, and "Inchon" souvenir books featuring a one-page dedication to Moon and the Unification Church.

The sweepstakes is being run by D.L. Blair Corp. of Great Neck, N.Y., which sponsors many national contests. Thomas Conlon, president of D.L. Blair, said by telephone that he was unaware of One Way Productions' affiliation with the Unification Church.

The president of One Way, Mitsuharu Ishii, is a leading member

of the Unification Church of Japan. He produced "Inchon" and has a non-speaking role in the film. Members of the Citizens Freedom Foundation, an anti-Moon group that claims a membership of 5,000 parents, former cult members and concerned citizens, picketed theaters showing the film when it opened. Henrietta Cramp-ton, a spokeswoman for the 450-member Los Angeles chapter of the group, said:

"This film gives Moon credibility. The sweepstakes is just another way for the Unification Church to get addresses for its mailing list. That Rolls-Royce was paid for by the money those poor kids make from selling flowers on the street."

Dale Olson, a spokesman for Ishii and One Way, said the promotional sweepstakes was an idea the producer had even before beginning the film. "This is a major way to get his message across," Olson said.

"Inchon" was offered to every major Hollywood studio under a unusual distribution arrangement in which One Way Productions offered to pay for all advertising and publicity costs and all prints of the film, expenses usually borne by the distributor. A deal was made with MGM/UA last month by Greg Bautzer, an attorney who represents producer Ishii as well as MGM and its principal stockholder, Kirk Kerkorian.

MGM/UA is reportedly collecting only a 15-percent distribution fee rather than the standard 30 percent fee because of One Way's payment of all other distribution costs.

## Church Interest Denied

Joy Garrett, a spokeswoman for the Unification Church of America, told The New York Times that the New York City chapter of the church members, that "Inchon" was not a church project. One Way Productions is not a unit of the religious organization and Moon has no financial interest in the company, The Associated Press reported.

"Mr. Ishii, who was a businessman in Japan, borrowed the money from friends and business associates in Japan. There is no fundraising money involved in making the film," Garrett said, apparently meaning fund raising by Unification Church members.

But Ishii's spokesman, Olson, who is the publicist for the movie, said Ishii borrowed about \$30 million from the Unification Church of Japan to complete the movie. Olson said he knew of no conditions set on the movie's content in return for the loan.

Ishii, said Olson and Bisset million-dollar salaries, far more than their usual fees. Gazzara, Mifune, Roundtree and Janssen also received big salaries, as did Young, who directed three James Bond movies.

## Scenic Opulence Mars Geneva's 'Pique Dame'

By Andrew Clark

GENEVA — The season here has opened with "Pique Dame" (The Queen of Spades), Tchaikovsky's last major opera, his largest work for the stage and, in his opinion, his "chef d'oeuvre." It was first performed in St. Petersburg in 1890; today its stature is largely unappreciated because of its immense and production difficulties.

None of Western Europe's major houses has it in repertory, and the last new production at the Paris Opera in New York was in 1965. Most companies, such as the Paris Opera for its opening production of the current season, prefer "Eugene Onegin," a lighter work that is well established with audiences.

"Pique Dame" is on a grander scale, laden with romantic turbulence, imperial splendor and a lack of proportion. In the first act, unwieldy stone facades give a

brooding psychological overtones. The production at the Grand Theatre, through Oct. 2, explores these depths with limited success. The Romanian director Petrica Ionesco has made a mistake common to many directors responsible for their own decor — he indulges in scenic opulence and technical display to the point where attention is distracted from the musical and dramatic themes.

The production's complexity sets the pace of the evening, and threatens to dwarf the efforts of the singers. Thus it was ironic that, only in the final act, where problems in backstage handling, scene changes and lighting plot to a halt on the first night, did the leitmotifs at last emerge with pristine clarity.

Most of Ionesco's problems stem from misplaced realism and a lack of proportion. In the first act, unwieldy stone facades give a

boxed effect to the stage, most of which has been designed to represent the River Neva. In spite of an ingenious bridge, this limits the movement of the chorus to the wings and invests the ensembles with a mannered and repetitive quality. The storm is exaggerated and the boats defy credibility. Why wasn't the scene set in the Summer Garden as Tchaikovsky intended?

Where Ionesco does succeed is in his direction of individual singers. In the crucial scenes involving Hermann, first in Lisa's room and then in the countess's boudoir, the breadth of the stage is well exploited, the music at last being allowed to dictate the movement and interplay of characters. Such treatment gives full vent to the eerie intensity of Hermann's confrontation with the countess, in which he demands to be told the secret of the three cards that will lead to satisfaction of his gambling obsession.

The leading role demands a powerful voice and versatile acting skills. The Dutch tenor Jan Binkhof — the American Kenneth Riegel was originally invited to sing the part — establishes early on the mad, macabre characteristics of the role as La Pushkin, in preference to Tchaikovsky's more romantic conception. Binkhof acts well, but his voice, although full of quality at the extreme top and bottom, has an irritating vibrato.

The rest of the cast is adequate but hardly inspired. Teresa Zylla-Gara, who has been making a welcome return to singing, is not a young Lisa, and she has problems in the upper register, but there is some to her performance. Stefania Torczyk's eye-catching Pauline makes the most of a role that is far too easy for her, while Stefka Mineva and John Brichler, as the countess and Tomsik, give performance of distinction.

## Carter Aide Says Iran Asked U.S. to Kill Shah

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON — Three months after the American hostages were seized in Tehran, a senior Iranian official is said to have told the Carter administration that the crisis could be ended "overnight" if the Central Intelligence Agency would assassinate the ailing Shah of Iran.

The suggestion, made in February 1980 and described in a new book by the chief of staff in the Carter White House, came from Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, Iran's former foreign minister. Mr. Ghotbzadeh was executed last week by a firing squad in Tehran for his admitted involvement in a plot to overthrow the Islamic government.

"Perhaps the CIA can give him an injection or do something to make it look like a natural death," Mr. Ghotbzadeh was quoted as saying. Mr. Ghotbzadeh made the proposal during a secret meeting in Paris with Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff during the Carter administration, who carried out several secret missions to negotiate the hostages' freedom.

"You're kidding!" Mr. Jordan reportedly replied. "That's impossible. It's totally out of the question."

The account of the meeting is one of several disclosures about the 14-month Iranian crisis and the 1980 presidential election contained in Mr. Jordan's "Crisis: The Last Year of the Carter Presi-

cy" to be released Monday by G.P. Putnam's Sons.

The book is the first full-length account of the Iranian crisis by a key participant. Mr. Carter's own book about his presidency is to be published in late October.

Mr. Jordan relates his secret trips to Panama City, Paris and several other capitals in an effort to make contact with the Iranian revolutionary government. He describes two meetings with Mr. Ghotbzadeh, whom he does not identify in the book because of a promise he had made to the foreign minister. But after Mr. Ghotbzadeh was executed last week, Mr. Jordan confirmed his identity in an interview.

Mr. Jordan also disclosed that the Shah had good reason to fear for his life when he was exiled to Panama in the spring of 1980. Mr. Jordan wrote that he learned later that a Panamanian doctor who was part of the Shah's medical team there was offered \$1 million to make sure that the Shah did not recover from his spleen operation.

Mr. Jordan concedes that he "grossly overstepped" his authority on March 23, 1980, when the "dying and desperate" Shah, fleeing Panama for Egypt, by ordering that the Shah's private plane be held up during refueling in the Azores. Mr. Jordan had received word through an intermediary that the hostages might be released if the Shah was prevented from reaching his haven in Egypt.



Hamilton Jordan  
'Out of the question'

Mr. Jordan related that he had called Harold Brown, then the defense secretary, on an open line and told him: "Harold, as you know, our friend is en route to Egypt. I would like you to hold his plane in the Azores when they land there for refueling. It is very important and could resolve our problem."

A few hours later, Mr. Jordan recalled, the deal fell through, like many others in the crisis, and the Shah's plane was released without the Shah's being aware of what had happened. When the president found out about the incident, Mr. Jordan wrote, "he was livid, scolding that I had grossly overstepped my authority."

## 4 Ailing Veterans to Sue U.S. Over Fallout From '54 Blast

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON — Twenty-eight years after the United States tested its largest thermonuclear device over the Marshall Islands, four Air Force veterans are challenging the government's explanation of why the detonation exposed 236 islanders, 28 American servicemen and the crew members of a Japanese fishing boat to radioactive fallout.

The veterans, who served on Rongerik Atoll in the Marshalls at the time of the atomic test, said the United States had had reason to believe that the blast would contaminate the area. They said the government failed to evacuate servicemen and islanders promptly after the test, the fact about what adverse health effects they could expect.

The four plan to file claims against government agencies, and their lawyers are preparing to file a civil suit with work against private companies and laboratories. The legal actions will charge that the government and contractors were negligent in carrying out the test and engaged in a "conspiracy to cover up and conceal vital scientific information," the draft complaint states.

The government does not dispute that the veterans received more than 15 times the radiation that nuclear workers today are permitted to receive in a year, or that those at Rongerik received more

radiation than any other group of veterans. But the government does deny that the servicemen's illnesses are related to that exposure.

Asked why the four veterans had waited so long before challenging the government, one of them, Gene O. Curbow, replied: "It was a mixture of patriotism and ignorance, I guess." Mr. Curbow was a senior weather technician on Rongerik at the time of the blast in 1954.

"We signed statements saying we would not discuss anything that happened on the island," he said, "and for many years I never associated my ailments with the exposure I had received there."

Besides Curbow, 49, of Roanoke, Virginia, the veterans planning to file suit are Robert L. Roper, 50, of Pikesville, South Carolina; Donald L. Baker, 49, of Sacramento, California; and Lamoni

R. Noley, 53, of Wilburton, Oklahoma.

The four veterans say they are suffering from a wide variety of ailments, including painful skin rashes and cancer, tumors, heart and thyroid conditions, and urinary and bladder disorders. Three of the four say they have had difficulty fathering children or having healthy offspring.

Officials of the Department of Energy and the Defense Depart-

ment vigorously denied the assertions that information had been covered up.

"There is no evidence that the government has been trying to conceal the facts in this case," said Lieutenant Colonel Dale F. Keller Jr., a spokesman for the Pentagon's Defense Nuclear Agency, which is trying to locate the 220,000 servicemen connected with the atomic testing program and provide free medical tests for them.

"These men were never considered guinea pigs," he said. "Every effort was made to protect them before, during and after the test. Radiation monitors and safety programs, reflecting the standards of the time, were in effect. There was never any intentional exposure and every effort was made, our records show, to get them out as quickly as possible."

"The yield of the test was unfortunately greater than expected, and the direction of the fallout unexpectedly changed."

The government contends that a sudden wind shift led to the unexpected spread of radioactive fallout.

## Japan Received Atom Bomb Data

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's wartime prime minister, Hideki Tojo, ordered the development of an atomic bomb shortly after a Madrid-based spy ring provided information on the bomb being developed by the United States, according to a documentary film televised here Monday.

The film, titled "I was a Spy for Japan," was produced by the publicly owned Japan Broadcasting Corp.

It reveals the existence of an international spy ring for Japan, headed by a Spanish agent, Angel Alcaraz de Velasco, operating inside the United States during World War II. Japan's wartime efforts to develop an atomic bomb have been reported previously.

A substantial part of the film

consists of interviews with Mr. Alcaraz de Velasco, now 73, in which he explains why he became a spy for Japan.

Numerous intelligence reports were sent by the spy ring to Tokyo via the Japanese Embassy in Madrid, including one toward the end of 1942 that said, "a bomb has been developed in a chemical laboratory which, upon burning, produces a temperature of 1,000 degrees over a wide area."

The film says that three months

after the information was received in Tokyo, the Japanese Army launched a full-scale atomic bomb development plan under Yoshio Nishina, Japan's leading expert on atomic science.

In another interview in Tokyo, former Colonel Toranosuke Kawashima, who led the project, said, "In January 1943, I was ordered by Prime Minister Tojo to develop atomic bombs."

"General Tojo then said he feared that the war might be possibly decided by atomic bombs."

## Ex-Aides Reflect on '62 Cuba Crisis

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

WASHINGTON — Twenty years after the Soviet Union touched off a confrontation with the United States by stationing nuclear missiles in Cuba, six key Kennedy administration officials said that the decision to launch an invasion of Cuba was a "mistake" and that the crisis was a "disaster."

The former officials expressed their views in an essay in the current issue of Time magazine. In a pointed allusion to the current debate about military posture, tactics and strategy, they wrote: "The decisive military element in the resolution of the crisis was clearly available and applicable superiority in conventional weapons within the area of the crisis. No one of us ever reviewed the nuclear balance for comfort in one hard week."

The Cuban missile crisis illustrates not the significance but the significance of nuclear superiority in the face of survivable thermo-

nuclear retaliatory forces. It also shows the crucial role of rapidly available conventional strength."

The Kennedy aides, among them former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara Jr., have also concluded that restraint was as important as strength in resolving the 13-day crisis; that the Kennedy administration's use of secret assurances about future dismantling of U.S. missiles deployed at that time in Turkey was fully justified to hasten the resolution; and that while ineffective communication between Washington and Moscow before the crisis helped bring it about, effective, personal communication between the leaders of the two countries involved was instrumental in solving it.

Finally, the former officials conclude that Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, committed himself in the end as a statesman by removing the missiles, although not before he had appeared to push the world to the brink of nuclear war by de-

nying their presence just 90 miles (144 kilometers) from U.S. territory.

Explaining the origin of the article, Theodore C. Sorensen, one of the six authors, said Sunday, "The shape of the world now is such that we thought some sober reflection on events of 20 years past would be good for all concerned." During the crisis, Mr. Sorensen was special counsel to Kennedy.

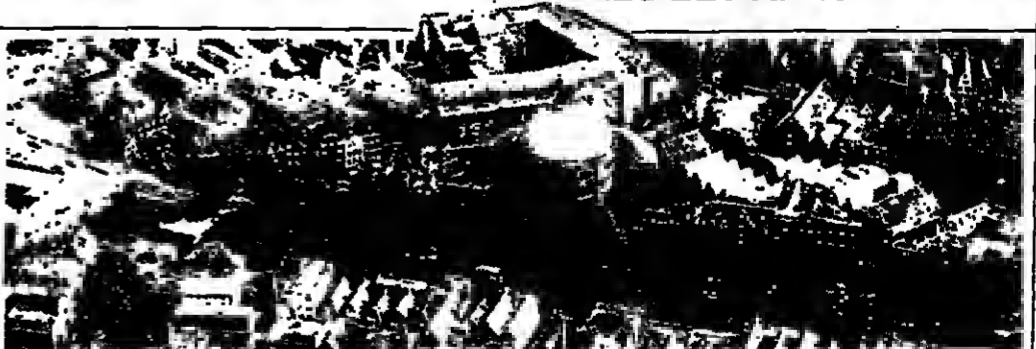
The other authors of the article are former Undersecretary of State George W. Ball, former Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric, and McGeorge Bundy, Kennedy's national security adviser.

It was learned after the crisis was resolved that Kennedy assured the Soviet Union privately that the United States would proceed with a plan, said to have been under way before the crisis arose, to pull U.S. missiles out of Turkey. The Soviet Union was warned not to try to make it public and construe it as a "deal."

## International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE	
<b>PARIS - RIGHT BANK</b>	
<b>LE BŒUF</b>	94, r. de la Boétie, 225.37.19. Closed Sun. The friendly bistro of the Champ-Élysées. Menu F. 80.
<b>L'EUROPÉEN</b>	100, r. de la Boétie, 225.37.20. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Serves lunch and dinner. FINEST AND MOST MODERN CUISINE.
<b>LE PETIT RICHE</b>	1880 Bldg. Closed Sun. Lunch, dinner 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. to 11 p.m. 225.68.68. Traditional cuisine, about 120 f.
<b>LES TROIS LIMOUSINS</b>	63, av. F. Roosevelt, 225.24.95. Open daily. Open late. Grilled specialties. Summer menu F. 130. All comforts. Air-cond.
<b>TROIS MOUTONS</b>	63, av. F. Roosevelt, 225.24.95. Open daily. Open late. Grilled specialties. Summer menu F. 130. All comforts. Air-conditioning.
<b>PARIS - LEFT BANK</b>	
<b>ASSIETTE AU BEURRE</b>	11 Rue St-Benoît/71, St-Germain-des-Prés. 260.87.41. Menu on fr. 35.80 & fr. 48.50 + serv. Daily till midnight.
<b>LA PETITE CHAISE</b>	35 Rue de Grenelle, 222.14.35. Menu fr. 62. refined cuisine historic setting. Open daily until 11 p.m. Open in August.
GREECE	
<b>ATHENS/PSYCHICO</b>	
<b>DIOSCURI</b>	16, D. Vasilou, Neo Psychiko (4 km. north of Hilton). Greek food, charcoal grill, fish. Taverna. Daily 8:15 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel.: 671.9977.
SWITZERLAND	
<b>PULY - LAUSANNE</b>	
<b>AU VIEUX CAVEAU</b>	Bequet dining in charming old Swiss atmosphere: bar & vineyard. 11, Rue de la Gare, Pully. 021/28 27 49.

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London 01628 3451 Zurich 01 302 08 57

Or call your travel agent.

Sonesta Hotels in Cambridge Boston Hartford New York Philadelphia Portland San Francisco Seattle Tokyo

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month										12 Month										12 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Close
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44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45

**Note:** The results shown for the year 1981 have been extracted from the full accounts which received an unqualified auditors report and have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

(Continued on Page 11)

# Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1982

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Harvester to Convert Debt to Equity

CHICAGO — International Harvester disclosed details Monday of a plan to convert as much as \$350 million of its \$4.2-billion debt into equity.

The plan calls for its 193 lenders to reduce Harvester's annual rate of interest payable in cash to zero for the three-month period ending Sept. 30 and to 2 percent, 7 percent and 11 percent in subsequent quarters through Dec. 15, 1983.

The farm-machinery maker said lenders would convert up to \$350 million in interest and principal into equity on a three-to-one matching basis. Harvester also plans to seek supplier concessions, make an exchange offer for some of its debentures and offer a 12-percent cumulative convertible preference stock to its dealers and others.

### GM, Toyota Discuss Joint Car Plan

TOYOTA CITY, Japan — General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Co. have started negotiations on proposed joint production of Toyota-designed small cars in an idle GM plant in the United States, a Toyota spokesman said Monday.

The talks are expected to last four days, the spokesman said. He gave no further details. Industry sources here said discussions are likely to concern production costs, procurement of parts and investment in the project.

The GM chairman, Roger Smith, said at a news conference in Detroit earlier this month that it was likely that GM and Toyota would reach an agreement to build small cars in the United States by the end of 1982. The two companies have selected an idle GM plant in Fremont, Calif., Mr. Smith said.

### Conoco to Sell Interests in 29 Fields

STAMFORD, Conn. — Du Pont's Conoco subsidiary said it has agreed in principle to sell interests in 29 producing oil and gas fields in the United States to Petro-Canada and certain affiliates. The sale was valued at \$772 million.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to reduce the debt incurred by Du Pont in acquiring Conoco in 1981, it said. Included in the transaction are 100 percent of Conoco's interests in four offshore fields and 24 percent of its interests in 25 onshore fields, it said.

### Losses Seen for Video Disc Players

TOKYO — Laser-optical video disc players for home use will not contribute to Pioneer Electronic Corp. profits for two or three years, Seiya Matsumoto, the company's president, said Monday.

Pioneer sold 28,600 of the machines in Japan between their introduction in October 1981 and August 1982. It is also exporting 2,000 a month to the United States, Mr. Matsumoto told the English-language Japan Times.

Pioneer alone is selling the disc players in Japan. Japan Victor and Matsushita Electric Industrial postponed marketing plans, because of what they considered poor sales prospects. Mr. Matsumoto said domestic sales of the disc players are expected to be far below the 60,000 anticipated for the year.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



Amadeo Garza Trevino, left, director of Monterrey's Chamber of Commerce, talks with businessmen. Monterrey executives fear Mexico's bank takeover has affected their independence.

## Monterrey Business Reacts Angriily To Losses From Mexico Takeover

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

MONTERREY, Mexico — Since the late 1980s, business here has been run by an extended family of industrialists known as the Monterrey Group, who favored their independence and savored the 400 miles that separates their valley of steel, chemical, and glass factories from the government in Mexico City to the south.

In recent weeks, however, the government has all but moved into their executive suites. The nationalization of Mexico's banks and the stringent currency controls are viewed by Monterrey's businessmen with the same outrage that Ford or Exxon executives would feel if Washington took over one of their subsidiaries.

Until Sept. 1, when President José López Portillo made his announcement, Vitro and Visa, two large conglomerates here, controlled Serfin and Banpaís, two of Monterrey's largest banks.

So far, Vitro, the largest shareholder in Banpaís, has been the only company to go to court and seek an injunction against the takeover. Vitro's chances of success seem weak, but its swift action shows the independence of Monterrey businessmen.

"We have lost our freedom," said an executive of a large Monterrey bank who asked not to be identified because he is now a government employee. "The government could have put the same restrictions on the banks without nationalizing them. It just wanted someone else to take the blame for the country's problems."

Businessmen here refer to the act of nationalizing the banks as an "acta política." Instead of resolving Mexico's economic troubles, they contend, the government's takeover violates the constitution, pushes the country closer to socialism, and assures bureaucratic chaos.

Like other businessmen here, Llanero Cavazos Castaño, president of the Chamber of Property Owners for the state of Nuevo León, resents comparisons between the banks' nationalization and the expropriation of the foreign-dominated oil industry in 1938.

When the oil companies were nationalized, the whole country celebrated, he said. But the takeover of

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

## Court Ruling Opens Way For Bendix Holder Vote

United Press International

WILMINGTON, Delaware — A judge cleared the way Monday for a special meeting of Bendix Corp. stockholders Tuesday at which measures aimed at thwarting takeover bids by Martin Marietta and United Technologies are up for a vote.

Judge Grover Brown of state chancery court in Wilmington, where Bendix is incorporated, refused to grant Marietta's request for a preliminary injunction to delay Bendix's shareholders meeting scheduled for Tuesday morning at Bendix headquarters in Southfield, Michigan.

Bendix, which last Friday advanced its \$1.7 billion takeover attempt of Marietta by purchasing a controlling interest in the company, is now maneuvering to block Marietta from going ahead with its threatened plans to buy a controlling interest in Bendix.

Marietta, the Bethesda, Maryland, missile maker, is legally allowed to begin buying Bendix shares under its \$1.5 billion counteroffer after midnight Wednesday.

Should Marietta succeed in acquiring a majority interest, Bendix and Marietta would be in the unique position of owning each other and the question of who controlled whom likely would have to be resolved in court.

But if the Bendix corporate charter amendments are approved at Tuesday's meeting, Marietta could be foiled in exercising control over Bendix even if it succeeded in buying a majority of Bendix shares.

As a result, approval of the corporate charter amendments is the one remaining condition Marietta has listed on which it could drop its bid for Bendix.

The two amendments up for approval at the stockholders meeting are also designed to thwart the \$1.5 billion takeover attempt of Bendix by the Hartford, Connecticut-based United Technologies conglomerate.

One of the amendments would establish a procedure for all Bendix shareholders to get a minimum price for their stock in any merger. The other amendment would restrict the ability of Marietta or United Technologies, in the event either becomes a majority stockholder in Bendix, to call a special stockholders' meeting to replace Bendix directors.

Marietta had attempted to block the special Bendix stockholders' meeting on grounds there has not been enough time for stockholders to consider the proposed charter amendments, which Bendix directors proposed on Aug. 31.

But Judge Brown, in denying Marietta's request for a preliminary injunction, said it was Marietta's counteroffer that forced Bendix to set the meeting within a certain time period.

"Martin Marietta is relying on this self-created time constraint to ask the court to declare that the Bendix response to its tender offer is unfair and inequitable in order that its defensive tactic in response to the Bendix tender offer can be assured of success," Judge Brown said.

Bendix, which started the three-way aerospace firm takeover battle, is an automotive component and aerospace manufacturer.

Two Close to Call  
John Crudele of Reuters reported from New York:

The vote by Bendix shareholders Tuesday on proposed charter amendments is too close to call

and could depend on how Bendix employees cast their ballots, according to Wall Street analysts.

If Bendix convinces a majority of its shareholders to change the charter to include a minimum takeover price and other provisions, analysts say the company would score a major victory in its battle to take over Martin Marietta.

Analysts say ownership of Bendix shares has changed hands many times since the takeover battle began several weeks ago and that it is difficult to determine who will be voting on the changes.

To complicate the matter, only

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

## Prices on NYSE Close With Slight Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower Monday, but the market did manage to finish above earlier lows as bargain hunters bought blue chip stocks late in the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell as much as 8 1/2 points but changed direction in the last hour to close off 0.64 at 916.30. Declines led advances by about 920 to 580, and volume dipped to 58.5 million shares from the 63.9 million traded Friday.

Analysts attributed the market's weakness to concerns about interest rate trends and worries about the Middle East.

Friday's report that the basic M-1 measure of the money supply rose \$4.3 billion fueled worries that interest rates will not decline any further over the near term.

The market came under further pressure from news during the weekend that Lebanese militiamen massacred Palestinian refugees. Egypt charged Israel with responsibility for the killings, and Lebanon called for the return of multinational forces.

Analysts said that because the Dow Jones industrial average was up about 140 points over the past six weeks, they expected to see some more of the profit-taking that occurred late last week. The selling was considered normal.

But a rebound in the bond market, resulting from the so-called flight to quality boosted stock prices as well, analysts said. The rally in bonds was attributed to concerns about possible corporate loan exposure of major banks.

At the same time, analysts said some institutions were buying as they adjusted their portfolios for the fourth quarter. These adjustments can cause erratic price movements.

## OPEC Minister Sees Freeze on Prices

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Kuwait's oil minister, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, predicted Monday that OPEC will hold oil prices at their current levels for the next three years, resisting consumer pressure for a price cut but allowing oil prices to decline in real terms under the effect of inflation.

Sheikh al-Sabah's forecast, which was similar to statements made recently by other Arab oil ministers, was the firmest assertion yet that leading OPEC countries intend to let prices slide to stimulate the world economy and revive demand for oil.

OPEC oil sales in recent months ran at half the levels reached when exports peaked in mid-1979.

A price freeze until 1985, Sheikh al-Sabah said, would enable OPEC to raise oil prices gradually thereafter at least enough to keep pace with inflation.

"My scenario for oil prices calls for nominally stable oil prices until 1985 and stable prices in real terms after that," he said. "The opportunity will be there for a united OPEC to preserve the per-barrel real revenue after 1985."

Sheikh al-Sabah spoke to more than 300 businessmen and officials

attending a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the U.S. Daily a U.S. trade newspaper. Sheikh al-Sabah's view was shared by several other speakers.

However, the benefits of OPEC's plan for cheaper oil have been "so far largely negated by the appreciation of the U.S. dollar which, in most parts of the world, has offset or more than offset the erosion of real oil prices due to inflation," according to Ian Seymour, executive editor of the Middle East Economic Survey.

Because oil is traded in dollars, countries with weakened currencies — for example France and Japan — have had rising oil bills this year despite the stability in official OPEC prices.

But declining U.S. interest rates, Mr. Seymour added, offer prospects of a drop in the dollar. This would pass along the benefits of cheaper oil. Sheikh al-Sabah, answering questions during the conference, indicated that OPEC will not seek to raise oil prices even if the dollar declines substantially.

Similar views were expressed recently by Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Mr. Yamani, quoted this week-

end by the Middle East Economic Survey, said any cut in the current OPEC price of \$34 a barrel, as sought by some major consumers, would trigger a downward spiral of oil prices, remove incentives for finding more energy and set the stage for an eventual price explosion.

Sheikh al-Sabah said at the London meeting that OPEC can defend its price because demand will start picking up soon. Economic recovery will revive oil sales, he said, despite conservation measures adopted in industrial countries.

In addition, oil companies cannot continue selling off their stockpiles of oil and must start buying new oil, he said. Oil remains competitive with other fuels, and non-OPEC oil exporters will not soon increase their production, he said. Thus, OPEC expects increased demand for its oil perhaps as early as the end of this year.

Panel Asks Ceiling Be Kept

OPEC's market monitoring committee recommended that the oil cartel's existing production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day remain in force until the demand

for world oil begins to improve, Reuters reported from Abu Dhabi. This would help defend OPEC's \$34 barrel base price, said the committee's chairman, Mansur al-Otaiba.

But Mr. al-Otaiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said at a press conference that the committee felt more study is needed before any revision of oil price differentials. Differentials are adjustments in prices that are made for quality and proximity to markets. That matter will be discussed when the panel meets again on Oct. 16.

Mr. al-Otaiba was speaking after a meeting of the monitoring committee, whose members are the oil ministers of the UAE, Algeria, Indonesia and Venezuela.

Mr. al-Otaiba said he expects demand for OPEC oil in the fourth quarter to increase to 20 million barrels per day. Current production is 16.8 million barrels per day.

Mr. al-Otaiba said the monitoring committee felt there was some hope for a slight market recovery, perhaps later in the year. But, he also acknowledged, "Sluggishness might continue until sometime in the future."



Ali Khalifa al-Sabah

## Former Officers of Alexander Unit Are Sued

Reuters

NEW YORK — Alexander & Alexander Services, one of the largest U.S. insurance companies, said Monday it had filed suit against four former officers of its Alexander Howden subsidiary and a former Howden unit director in Britain.

Alexander said the suit charges breach of fiduciary duties and misrepresentations stemming from transactions occurring up until May 1982 and during its acquisition of Howden, as well as alleged breach of a settlement agreement. The details of the agreement were not specified.

The four former Howden officers are Kenneth V. Grob, the former chairman; Ronald C. Comery, a director; Allan J. Page, the former financial director; and J.H. Carpenter, whose former position was not immediately known. Also named in the suit was L.R. Postgate, formerly an underwriter and director of Howden's Alexander Howden Underwriting subsidiary, as well as a former Howden director.

Alexander & Alexander said the suit alleges that the four former

Howden officers and Mr. Postgate used for their personal benefit at least part of \$55 million in funds taken in from 1975 on.

It alleges that the funds included payments that were to have been used for insurance and reinsurance premiums from Howden units and premiums from Howden-managed underwriting syndicates led by Mr. Postgate.

Alexander said its suit alleges that the \$55 million was paid to Southern Reinsurance of Liechtenstein and Southern International Re of Panama, and that Southern International paid about \$7 million to New Southern Re of Panama.

Alexander & Alexander said the four former officers own Southern International Re, which is not licensed to engage in the insurance business, and owned Southern Reinsurance, an insurance company.

The four plus Mr. Postgate owned interests in New Southern Re, the company added. It said that some of the funds were used to buy works of art for Mr. Postgate.

The company said the suit fur-

ther alleges that the funds paid by Southern International to New Southern Re were used on behalf of the five defendants to purchase a substantial interest in Geneva-based Banque du Rhone et de la Tamise from Howden when they were all Howden directors.

Not Disclosed

It said the defendants did not disclose their interests in Southern International and New Southern Re to Howden. The interests were held in Liechtenstein trusts, the company said.

The company said its investigation also found that Southern International partially guaranteed about \$2.5 million in bank loans to Mr. Postgate.

Earlier this month, Howden said it had taken steps to recover assets from the former Howden officers. The company said Mr. Postgate had been removed as a director and employee of Howden underwriting after a reshuffling of the Howden underwriting board.

Alexander & Alexander said, Lloyd's of London, which along with the company and the British Trade Department had been investigating the Howden matter, had

called for the suspension of Mr. Postgate.

Alexander & Alexander took control of Howden this summer, and their audit of the Howden's books brought the financial irregularities to light.

Alexander said that at Lloyd's, Mr. Postgate's activities for Howden Underwriting had included the underwriting of syndicates that have about 3,800 participants and a combined premium underwriting capacity of about £117 million (£200 million).

Alexander said Howden Underwriting has hired Albert James Archer, a Howden Underwriting director and the underwriter for Alexander & Alexander's second largest marine underwriting syndicate, to take over the duties of underwriting for the syndicates at Lloyd's.

The company said the likely impact on it of Mr. Postgate's dismissal cannot be quantified.

Alexander said the Lloyd's syndicates provide Howden with profit commission based on underwriting results, brokerage on reinsurance and underwriting results, and investment income from reinsurance premiums.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 20, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	DK	Sw
American	2.72	4.61	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Canada (C)	48.97	82.48	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
France (F)	2.49	4.27	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Germany (G)	1.71	2.97	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Italy (I)	1.45	2.51	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Japan (J)	1.62	2.79	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Netherlands (N)	1.66	2.84	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Spain (S)	1.66	2.84	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Sweden (Sw)	1.37	2.36	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Switzerland (Sw)	1.37	2.36	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
United Kingdom (UK)	1.37	2.36	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
United States (US)	1.37	2.36	19.36	36.74	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37

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## Unemployment In EC Hits 9.6%

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Nearly 11 million people — a record 9.6 percent of the work force of the European Community — were jobless at the end of August, the EC statistics agency Eurostat reported Monday.

Eurostat reported that inflation in August was 14.6 percent in Belgium, up from 14.2 percent; 13.2 percent in Ireland versus 12.8 percent; 12.8 percent in Britain, up from 12.4 percent; 10.5 percent in the Netherlands versus 10.3 percent; 10.4 percent in Italy versus 10.1 percent; 8.6 percent in France, up from 8.4 percent; 6.8 percent in West Germany versus 6.7 percent; 6.2 percent in Denmark, up sharply from 6.7 percent; an unchanged 1.1 percent in Luxembourg; and 0.9 percent in Greece, also unchanged.

## Sony Profit Fell 32% In Its Latest Quarter

Reuters

TOKYO — Sony Corp. reported Monday that its consolidated earnings for the third quarter ended July 31 were off 32 percent from a year earlier and that profit for the nine months fell 15 percent.

The company expects profit for the year that ends Oct. 31 to decline between 15 and 20 percent from the 61.8 billion yen (\$235 million) earned in the previous year, General Manager Sumio Sano said.

He said the expected decline reflects the difficult world economic situation, which has intensified price competition. The company expects consolidated sales to show an increase of about 10 percent in the year from 1,051 billion yen the year before, he added.

Sony reported its third quarter profit fell to 11 billion yen from 16.3 billion yen versus 295.85 billion yen versus 248.62 billion. Earnings per share for the quarter fell to 43 yen from 71.

For the first nine months, consolidated net fell to 43.3 billion yen from 50.8 billion. Sales rose to 841.69 billion yen from 758.4 billion. Earnings per share for the nine months fell to 188 yen from 222 yen.

The company said sales of video equipment in the nine-month period rose 42 percent to 358.7 billion yen, accounting for 42.6 percent of sales.

Sales of audio equipment dropped 14.8 percent to 191 billion yen, accounting for 22.7 percent of sales, and sales of television sets rose a marginal 0.1 percent to 201.4 billion and accounted for 23.9 percent of the total, Sony said.

It said sales of its Betamax videotape system totaled 1.5 million to the nine months, equal to that sold in the previous full year, while sales of the Walkman compact cassette player were 2.3 million against 1.4 million in the previous full year.

## Steel Accord Between EEC, U.S. Delayed.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Settlement of the steel dispute between Europe and the United States has been delayed to mid-October, to win support from the U.S. steel industry, a senior European official said Monday.

The official, Etienne Davignon, said a ruling by the International Steel Commission — on whether European exports to the United States have damaged the U.S. industry — has been postponed to Oct. 15.

It had been set for Oct. 8, and a compromise agreement voluntarily curbing European steel exports to the United States had been scheduled to take effect on Oct. 1, if the U.S. industry accepted the deal.

But Mr. Davignon complained that U.S. steelmakers were not responding to U.S. government pressure to accept it — although it has been supported by the United States government.

Mr. Davignon told EEC foreign ministers that the U.S. government seemed to lack the influence to sway the U.S. steel industry into accepting the agreement.

U.S. steelmakers claim the accord — to curtail the European exporters' share of the U.S. market to 5.75 percent for 11 product types until the end of 1985 — should include more products, such as pipes and tubes.

On Aug. 25, the U.S. Commerce Department found that six of the 10 EEC countries awarded unfair subsidies of up to 26 percent to steel exports.

Earlier, on Aug. 6, U.S. and EEC trade officials agreed to the voluntary restrictions. This apparently forestalled a number of unfair trade complaints.

But the U.S. steel industry responded by rejecting the plan.

The EEC has said it had kept its part of the deal by reaching agreement with producers on the application of the curbs, and by opening talks on exports of steel tubes and pipes to the United States. These talks have been opposed by the European steel industry, and especially by the West Germans.

Mr. Davignon, the EEC's chief steel negotiator, went to Washington last weekend to discuss prospects for the agreement with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

Officials said Mr. Davignon had received assurances to Washington that the U.S. administration was still committed to the August agreement.

## Monterrey Business Irked at Mexico Takeover

(Continued from Page 9)

the banks has set the working class, which enthusiastically supported the move, against the private business sector.

Neither group seems likely to escape the difficulties Mexico faces in trying to regain its economic balance.

Inflation is running at an annual rate of nearly 100 percent, and most businessmen expect many of the millions of workers who benefited from the country's industrial expansion to be laid off in the next year. In addition, the sharp devaluation of the peso — 63 percent since February — will make it difficult for companies to repay their dollar-denominated debts and to operate factories.

"I don't know what is going to happen," said Amadeo Garza Trevino, director of the Monterrey Chamber of Commerce. "We don't have the dollars to pay our debts or to buy imports."

The government has established a preferential exchange rate of 50 pesos to the dollar for vital imports. The ordinary exchange rate is 70 pesos to the dollar. At this time, however, it is nearly impossible to buy dollars at any kind of rate.

"At 50 pesos, many companies would be out of trouble, but it is going to be very hard for the government to maintain that rate," the banking executive commented.

Some U.S. companies here are being warned by their corporate customers that payments will be late.

A representative of a U.S. company who is visiting Monterrey said that many of the larger companies here would probably set up escrow accounts in pesos to assure U.S. suppliers that their debts will be repaid. But he said the next six months would be confusing for all Mexican companies.

Fred Jage, an executive vice president of the Hober Construction Co. in Houston, said he expected his company to take a write-off of close to \$100,000 because his clients here were unable to pay for delivered goods.

George Komore, director of services for Carrier International, an air conditioning subsidiary of United Technologies, said that every time the peso was devalued their shop closed for a few days. "We reopen, and then there is some more unsettling news and we close again," he said.

Monterrey's normally vibrant economy began to falter about a year ago, when the Alfa Industrial Group, one of Mexico's largest enterprises, laid off 2,000 executives.

In May, the company was forced into a process to restructure \$2.3 billion in debt.

Nearly all of the businesses here have slowed their production rate since the beginning of the year. Jorge Arrambide Garza, director of the Chamber of Manufacturing Companies of Nuevo Leon, said 24,000 workers were laid off in Monterrey between March and July. He added that layoffs would probably continue at the rate of 5,000 workers a month.

Irma Barera, a real estate agent in Monterrey, said the real estate market was at a standstill. "I think people here are not confident enough to make any investments now, but business will probably start to increase again in three or four months," she said.

Businessmen here believe that the country's economy will not stabilize until there is a sharp reduction in government spending coupled with an increase in oil exports.

Although Monterrey's business community tends to blame heavy government spending during a period of declining revenues for the country's economic problems, they acknowledge that both the private sector and the public sector expanded too fast.

"We all thought we were millionaires with the petroleum money," an executive said.

Despite the feeling here that the next president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, who takes office in December, was not enthusiastic about the nationalization of the banks, most businessmen doubt that he will reverse it.

Instead, they are hoping that Mr. de la Madrid will make some effort to curb public spending and graft. "The worst cancer in Mexico

is corruption," said Eugenio Clarion, president of the Chamber of Manufacturing Companies.

A group of Monterrey's business organizations, which had planned a one-day strike last Wednesday to protest the nationalization of the banks, canceled the action because they feared it would anger employees and customers.

"We do not want to be responsible for creating social unrest," Mr. Garza said.

Instead, the business establishment is planning a meeting in Mexico City for the end of the month. Meanwhile, Monterrey's businessmen have designed a poster with a Mexican flag and the words "Por la Libertad" along the bottom of the flag.

"That," Mr. Garza said, pointing at the poster, "is what they have taken away."

## \$4 Billion Loan Slated for France Seen Completed

Reuters

PARIS — France's \$4-billion credit may be oversubscribed at the lead-manager level, a spokesman for Société Générale said Monday.

The French bank coordinating the deal said, however, that it had not received all the formal responses from foreign banks invited to join as co-lead managers, each taking \$100 million of the facility. It said that the final subscription amount probably would not be known until late Tuesday.

The spokesman said it was not certain that, if the credit were oversubscribed, the overall amount would be increased. He said that decision would be left to the French Finance Ministry, which said that the question had not been raised.

Separately, the Economics Ministry Monday said that France's current account deficit widened to second quarter to an estimated 27.4 billion francs (\$3.9 billion) from a deficit of 12.6 billion and a surplus of 1.23 billion in the second quarter of 1981.

The Foreign Trade Ministry last Friday announced a trade deficit for August of 8.96 billion francs after an 8.94 billion deficit in July. This brought the trade deficit for the first eight months of 1982 to a provisional 61.3 billion, compared with a deficit of 30.9 billion in the first eight months of 1981.

## Way Cleared for Vote On Bendix Charter

(Continued from Page 9)

holders of record on Sept. 10 will be allowed to vote. This could eliminate many arbitrators, who bought into the situation after that date seeking to make a profit on the company's stock as it rose, analysts said.

Analysts say the three major groups that will be voting are the institutional investors, arbitrators and Bendix employees.

Arbitrators, who will benefit from the takeover of either Bendix or Marietta, will probably vote heavily against the charter changes, analysts said.

Institutions, which are said to own about 4.5 million Bendix shares, tend to be less speculative and could split their vote. Bendix has been calling major institutional holders and urging them to vote for the changes, analysts said.

But much of Bendix's attention recently has focused on securing the vote of its employees, who own about 4.5 million shares.

At the time the round-robin takeover bid began, Bendix had about 22 million shares outstanding.

Bendix has advertised in major financial and local newspapers urging shareholders to vote for the changes. Also, the company held employee rallies Monday at many plants in a show of loyalty.

Ironically, Ciobank, the trustee for the Bendix salaried employees' saving and stock ownership plan, tendered all 4.5 million shares in the plan under the Martin Marietta tender offer.

But the plan's stock cannot be voted as a block, and employees must decide individually whether or not they want the changes.

"It's a coin toss," said one arbitrator of the outcome of the vote. Analysts said that Bendix holders who tendered their stock under the Martin Marietta offer can be expected to vote against the charter changes.

But while 75 percent of Bendix shares were tendered, analysts said a sizable number still could be withdrawn. These shareholders may be inclined to vote for the changes.

Included in the withdrawals, analysts said, could be a large percentage of the holdings of Bendix employees.

**Amdahl \$45 Million Deal**

SUNNYVALE, California — Amdahl Corp. said Monday it had signed a contract worth more than \$45 million with Bell Canada on behalf of the nine major telephone companies that form Transcanada Telephone System.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

## 1982 FARMOUT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A./Bank Van Parijs en de Nederlanden België N.V.	Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat - Luxembourg	Cassa Nazionale di Credito Agricola
Cera-Centrale Raiffeisenbank C.V.	N.V. Continental Bank S.A.	Credit Commercial de France
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited	European American Bank Group, Nassau (Bahamas) Branch	The Fuy Bank, Limited
International Westminster Bank PLC	Kredietbank N.V.	Kyoto Bank Nederland N.V.
Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) S.A.	The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited	Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
The Mizu Bank, Limited	Mitsui Trust Bank (Europe) S.A.	Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation (Europe) S.A.
The National Bank of Australasia Limited	The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.	Private Bank A/S, Grand Cayman
The Sanwa Bank, Limited	SFE Bank Corporation Limited - SFE Group	Société Générale de Banque S.A./Generale Bankmaatschappij N.V.
Standard Chartered Bank PLC	Sumitomo Finance Overseas, S.A.	The Sumitomo Trust Finance (H.K.) Limited
The Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank, Limited	Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.	F. Van Lanschot (Luxembourg) Limited
		Yamaguchi International (Netherlands) N.V.

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### U.S. \$ 750,000,000 Medium-Term U.S. Domestic Credit Facility

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The First National Bank of Chicago Kredietbank N.V. Manufacturers Hanover Merchant Banking Group Mellon Bank

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Daiwa Bank Trust Company	First Bank Minneapolis	Golden State Service Bank	Mannie Midland Bank, N.A.
Mercantile National Bank at Dallas	The Mitsubishi Bank of California	National Bank of North America	National Westminster Bank Group
Ramier National Bank	Republic National Bank of New York/Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.	Standard Chartered Bank PLC	

Totals Bank of California

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American Scandinavian Banking Corporation	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banco Central Corp.
The Detroit Bank and Trust Company	The Fuy Bank and Trust Company	Harris Trust and Savings Bank	Lloyds Bank California
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First Bank Minneapolis	Mercantile National Bank at Dallas	The Mitsubishi Bank of California	National Bank of North America	
Standard Chartered Bank PLC	Tokai Bank of California	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	The Fuy Bank and Trust Company	
American Scandinavian Banking Corporation	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banco Central Corp.	
The Detroit Bank and Trust Company	The Fuy Bank and Trust Company	Lloyds Bank California	Lloyds Bank International Limited	
Pittsburgh National Bank	Société National Bank	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A.	Republic National Bank of New York	
Scandinavian Bank	Emilia Bank Corp.	Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.	Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit	
American Security Bank International (Nassau) Ltd.	Barnett Bank of South Florida N.A.	Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Company	Equitable Bank, N.A.	
Harbison National Bank and Trust Company	Irving Trust Company	Michigan National Bank of Detroit	Old Kent Bank and Trust Company	
The Fyffe National Bank of Washington, D.C.	The Sumitomo Bank of California	Union Bank	Bank Leumi Le Israel Group	
First Hawaiian Bank	Mannie Midland Exchange Bank of Milwaukee	UMB Bank and Trust Company	Banco Central of New York	
Bank of Canton of California	The Boamers National Bank of St. Louis	Estabank	First Interstate Bank of Oregon, N.A.	
The First National Bank of Pennsylvania	1st Source Bank - South Bank, N.A.	New Jersey Bank N.A.	Old Kent Bank and Trust Company	
Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, N.A.	Japan California Bank	St. Joseph Bank and Trust Company of South Bend		

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August 1982

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

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**Closing prices, Sept. 20**

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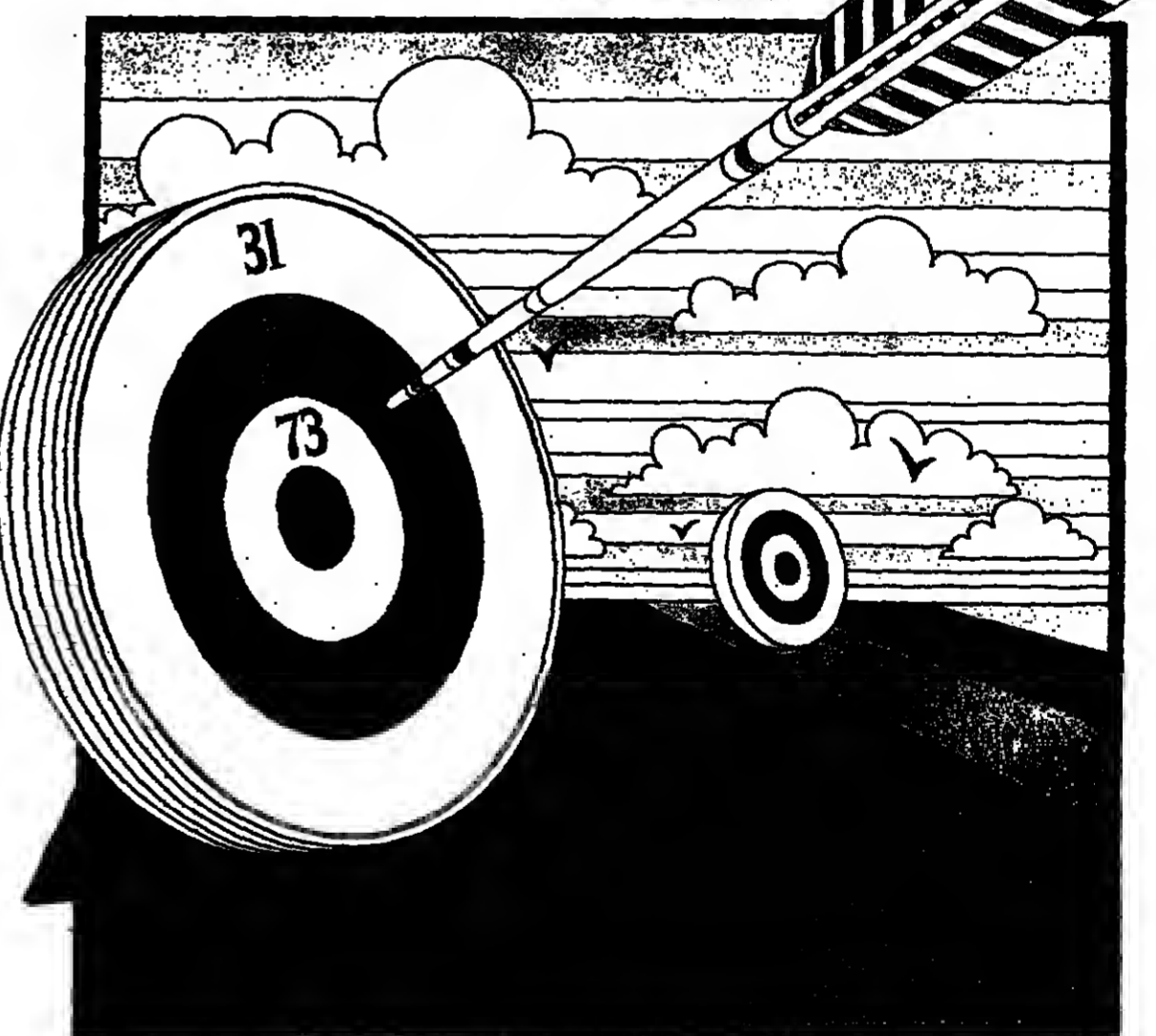
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg
1000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
2000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
3000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
4000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
5000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
6000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
8000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
9000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
10000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

15 9720

[illegible]

London Metals		Sept	
Figures in sterling per metric ton			
Silver in ounce per troy ounce			
Today's			
High grade copper	collected	82.50	82.25
1 month		82.50	82.25
3 months		82.50	82.25
6 months		82.50	82.25
1 year		82.50	82.25
2 years		82.50	82.25
3 years		82.50	82.25
4 years		82.50	82.25
5 years		82.50	82.25
6 years		82.50	82.25
7 years		82.50	82.25
8 years		82.50	82.25
9 years		82.50	82.25
10 years		82.50	82.25
11 years		82.50	82.25
12 years		82.50	82.25
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95 years		82.50	82.25
96 years		82.50	82.25
97 years		82.50	82.25
98 years		82.50	82.25
99 years		82.50	82.25
100 years		82.50	82.25

Highs and Lows	Sept
AmBus Pds	NEW HIGHS—\$5
Bklyn UGos	Jewel Cos
	Jewel Cos of
	Alb
	PSEG-AM
	PSEG-AM
	Purdie Int

TS	CanVPS's Cling 4,301	Kasey Kacy 15A	Pug50PL
TS	CritSwave CanEd 4,476	Marshall Life	StJos LIP
TS	Cordona C	Marion Lab	ShawWm
TS	Dan River	Meredith C	SmithBec
TS	Diam Int	MidCont Tel	Stonox
TS	Dual 1,501	NLT Corn	TexNMax
TS	FleatV 1,510	NatSw Ind	Thiokel
TS	GEICO 746	NSPw 4,117	TolEd 4,236
TS		NSPw 4,100	UAL Inc
TS		Osford Ind	UniE 2,136

GoPac p/c	Papac/Co	Ministry of
GoldNugget	PZB 4.68p	USLIFE 3
HarlandJH	Philisub	WEEP 6.60p
Jordan Pw	Pier 1Imp	WnUn 4.60p
JntProobGp	PneumoCo	
Jor-Ce 7.88p	Proct Gamb	

**NEW LOWS—8**

AtlasCharm of	Georhnd	PortG

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

**United States**  
**General Mills**  
1999

Revenue	1,380
Profits	60.5
Per Share	1.20

1981 results restated.

**Britain**

Year	1982	1983
Revenue	2,550	2,600
Profits	457	457

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## German Chemical Union

## Says Turnover Falling

In its latest report, the association said turnover fell at least 10 percent in value in July compared with July 1981 and the production

**Japan Helps Chinese**

### Produce Calculators

TOKYO — Beijing Computer Industry Corp. has begun production of compact electronic calculators.

Sanyo said it has a cooperative contract with Beijing Computer produce about 1 million calculators with Japanese technical assistance, Sanyo Electric said Monday.

**PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**

Bid: U.S. \$2.00. Asked: U.S. \$2.25  
As of date: September 20, 1988  
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FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES INC.  
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1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland

Phone: (0) 20-250 477 / 229673; Telex: 1853

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# SPORTS

## NFL Players Officially on Strike



Rick Karris of the Broncos heading off the field after his 18-yard field goal with three seconds left that beat the 49ers, 24-21.

**NEW YORK** — A strike was called Monday by the National Football League Players Association. The first regular-season game in pro football history will begin Tuesday.

The first game affected will be on Thursday night, between the Atlanta Falcons and the Kansas City Chiefs at Kansas City.

Jay Bennett, assistant public relations director for the union, confirmed the strike following a meeting of the association's executive committee. "There will be a strike on Tuesday," Bennett said.

Moments later, Ed Garvey, the union's executive director, entered the conference room, accompanied by members of the executive council.

Gene Upshaw, president of the union, then announced, "At the conclusion of tonight's game, the league will be struck. No practices, no workouts, no games will be played until management engages in good-faith bargaining. We are united. We are prepared to withhold our services for as long as it takes. The players of the NFL, as of tonight, will be on strike."

"We did not want to get into this position but we are forced to get management to bargain with us."

There was no immediate reaction from club management.

The final game before the strike involved the Green Bay Packers and the New York Giants at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J., Monday night.

Jack Donlan, executive director of the NFL Management Council, the owners' bargaining unit, said Sunday that a decision on whether to play the Falcons-Chiefs game would be made by the league's competition and executive committees.

Union officials contend more than 90 percent of the league's 1,500 players will honor the strike and refuse to play.

The strike vote follows the failure of the NFL and the players' union to reach an accord on a new collective bargaining agreement after more than eight months of sporadic negotiations.

The union's contract with the NFL expired on July 15, and the latest negotiations broke off Friday.

Major stumbling blocks to a settlement are the players' insistence on a fixed wage scale and the creation of a central fund from which players will be paid. Management negotiators insist both items are non-negotiable.

The union is seeking \$1.6 billion over the next four years, the total to include 50 percent of the league's television contracts and the balance from individual teams.

Management's latest offer, which was rejected by the NFLPA's executive committee on Sept. 8, calls for \$1.6 billion over the next five years with cash bonuses ranging from \$10,000 for a rookie to \$100,000 for a 10-year veteran who retires in 1985.

Jeff Van Note of the Atlanta Falcons, a member of the executive committee and the union's first vice president, said at the news conference: "We (the Falcons) regret we are forced to this position. We had eagerly anticipated Kansas City. By taking this action today, we hope we have sent a signal to management."

## Broncos Edge 49ers on Late Field Goal

**DENVER** — Rick Karris kicked an 18-yard field goal with three seconds to play Sunday to give the Denver Broncos a 24-21 National Football League victory over the defending champion San Francisco 49ers.

Steve DeBerg, the Broncos second-string quarterback working against former teammates, threw touchdown passes to Rick Parros and Rick Upchurch, who also broke loose for a 67-yard punt return for a touchdown in the first quarter.

The 49ers scored on touchdown passes from Joe Montana to Freddie Solomon and Dwight Clark and on a 1-yard touchdown run by Lee Moore.

There were three turnovers in the first three minutes of the game. The Broncos, after receiving the opening kickoff, gave up the ball when Dave Preston fumbled on the third play from scrimmage.

Denver cornerback Aaron Kyle then picked off a pass by Montana, but linebacker Jack Reynolds intercepted a pass by Craig Morton on the next play as it came off the 49er Bob Horn, giving San Francisco the ball on the Denver 46.

The Dolphins opened a 14-0 lead in the first quarter on a 1-yard drive by David Woodley and a 4-yard scoring pass from Woodley to tight end Bruce Hardy. But the Colts took a 17-14 halftime lead on a 53-yard pass from Mike Pagel to field goal with 4:16 to go to put the game out of reach.

**Angels 5, Blue Jays 1**

In Toronto, Bruce Kison pitched a four-hitter and Rod Carew tripled and scored the go-ahead run to lead California to a 5-1 victory over Toronto.

**Red Sox 6, Tigers 4**

In Detroit, Carney Lansford hit the first grand slam of his career with one out in the eighth, to break open a tight game and reward the 11-strikeout pitching of John Tudor with a 6-4 victory over Detroit.

**Twins 9, Royals 4**

In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti hit a grand slam to help the Twins beat Kansas City, 9-4, and complete a sweep of their three-game series.

**White Sox 8, A's 3**

In Chicago, Greg Luzinski drove in five runs with a pair of singles and a bases-clearing double, and Steve Kemp drove in three runs with a single and a two-run homer

**Cardinals 3, Mets 1**

In the National League, in New York, Dene Long drove in a run and scored a run to help rookie John Stuper to his eighth win in 14 decisions as St. Louis beat New York, 3-1, to sweep a five-game series.

**Pirates 8, Phillies 1**

In Philadelphia, Manny Sarmiento pitched a six-hitter and singled home two runs in a five-run third inning, and Mike Easler hit a two-run homer to carry Pittsburgh to an 8-1 victory over Philadelphia.

**Cubs 7, Expos 5**

In Montreal, Leon Durham's two-run pinch-hit homer in the eighth inning enabled Chicago to beat Montreal, 7-5.

**Dodgers 5, Astros 4**

At Los Angeles, Pedro Guerrero's two-run, bases-loaded double with two out in the 10th inning lifted the Dodgers to a 5-4 victory over Houston.

**Brewers 6, Reds 1**

In Cincinnati, Clandel Washington's two-run double highlighted a four-run second inning as Atlanta beat Cincinnati, 6-1.

**Giants 4, Padres 3**

In San Francisco, Tom O'Malley singled in Jack Clark from third base with one out in the 11th inning to power the Giants to a 4-3 triumph over San Diego.

**Mariners 9, Rangers 7**

In Seattle, Orlando Mercado hit a grand slam for his first major-league hit to power the Mariners to a 9-7 triumph over Texas.

**Redskins 21, Buccaneers 13**

In Tampa, Florida, Curtis Jordan blocked a punt and recovered it for a touchdown, and Mark Moseley kicked a pair of field goals set up by recovered fumbles to lead Washington to a 21-13 victory over Tampa Bay.

**DeBerg has the ability to move a little bit more than Craig.**

Reeves said, "It's not that Morton did a bad job — we just didn't get it going. DeBerg played awfully well. I'll continue to change up no matter who starts."

**DeBerg launched Denver on an 80-yard scoring drive, capped by a 4-yard touchdown pass to Parros.**

Late in the half, the 49ers scored their first touchdown by driving from their own 21 to the goal line in just 53 seconds and seven plays. On the scoring play, Montana found Clark in the corner of the end zone, and Clark made a spectacular diving catch for the score.

**The winning field goal was set up by an interception by safety Dennis Smith. He swiped the ball on the San Francisco 46 and returned it 30 yards. The Broncos scored the 18th 1-yard line, and Karris kicked for the victory.**

**"I think we can still have a good football season, but I feel badly about this game,"** said Bill Walsh, the 49er coach whose team is now 0-2. "It was a close, hard-fought game. I wouldn't count the 49ers out yet. We're still in the league."

**Dolphins 24, Colts 20**

In Miami, third-string running back Tommy Vigorito raced 33 yards on a pitchout for a third-quarter touchdown that enabled

**Seattle Seahawks 21, Redskins 13**

In Seattle, the Seahawks won their first game since 1976, defeating the Redskins 21-13. The Seahawks scored on a 17-yard touchdown pass from Dave Krieg to tight end Dave Krieger.

## Brewers Overwhelm Yankees, 14-1

**Sutton Keeps Milwaukee 2 Games Ahead of Baltimore**

**MILWAUKEE** — Don Sutton reached past the two dozen or so reporters around him and extended his hand to the Milwaukee Brewers' general manager, Harry Dalton.

"Thanks — again — for bringing me over here," Sutton said. Sutton, who joined the Brewers

12 months ago after a brilliant 17-year National League career, had said he needed no convincing of his new team's offensive abilities. But the Brewers reinforced his opinion Sunday, tying a club record with a nine-run eighth inning in crushing the New York Yankees, 14-1.

The Brewers, who played two games ahead of second place Baltimore in the American League East with their fifth successive victory, outscored the Yankees 34-5 in the three-game series.

Sutton (2-1) had the game well in hand with a 5-1 lead after 7½

innings. Then came the Brewers' nine-run eighth, in which they tied a club record for runs in an inning set against Boston on April 12, 1980.

The Brewers sent 12 batters to the plate in the inning and the first seven hit safely.

**Ortola 4, Indians 2**

In Baltimore, Rich Dauer hit a two-run homer with two out in the 10th to help the Orioles keep pace with Milwaukee with a 4-2 triumph over Cleveland. Mike Flanagan (15-12) allowed seven hits in going the distance for the triumph.

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## Sunday's Major League Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	80	23	.776	0
New York	69	34	.671	7 1/2
San Diego	67	36	.648	9 1/2
Los Angeles	66	37	.641	10 1/2
Philadelphia	65	38	.630	11 1/2
Atlanta	64	39	.619	12 1/2
Chicago	63	40	.610	13 1/2
Pittsburgh	62	41	.602	14 1/2
Cincinnati	61	42	.593	15 1/2
Montreal	60	43	.584	16 1/2
San Francisco	59	44	.574	17 1/2
St. Paul	58	45	.565	18 1/2
Los Angeles	57	46	.556	19 1/2
San Diego	56	47	.547	20 1/2
San Francisco	55	48	.538	21 1/2
San Diego	54	49	.529	22 1/2
San Francisco	53	50	.519	23 1/2
San Diego	52	51	.510	24 1/2
San Francisco	51	52	.500	25 1/2
San Diego	50	53	.491	26 1/2
San Francisco	49	54	.481	27 1/2
San Diego	48	55	.472	28 1/2
San Francisco	47	56	.463	29 1/2
San Diego	46	57	.453	30 1/2
San Francisco	45	58	.444	31 1/2
San Diego	44	59	.435	32 1/2
San Francisco	43	60	.425	33 1/2
San Diego	42	61	.416	34 1/2
San Francisco	41	62	.407	35 1/2
San Diego	40	63	.398	36 1/2
San Francisco	39	64	.388	37 1/2
San Diego	38	65	.379	38 1/2
San Francisco	37	66	.370	39 1/2
San Diego	36	67	.360	40 1/2
San Francisco	35	68	.351	41 1/2
San Diego	34	69	.342	42 1/2
San Francisco	33	70	.332	43 1/2
San Diego	32	71	.323	44 1/2
San Francisco	31	72	.313	45 1/2
San Diego	30	73	.304	46 1/2
San Francisco	29	74	.295	47 1/2
San Diego	28	75	.285	48 1/2
San Francisco	27	76	.276	49 1/2
San Diego	26	77	.266	50 1/2
San Francisco	25	78	.257	51 1/2
San Diego	24	79	.247	52 1/2
San Francisco	23	80	.238	53 1/2
San Diego	22	81	.228	54 1/2
San Francisco	21	82	.219	55 1/2
San Diego	20	83	.209	56 1/2
San Francisco	19	84	.200	57 1/2
San Diego	18	85	.190	58 1/2
San Francisco	17	86	.181	59 1/2
San Diego	16	87	.171	60 1/2
San Francisco	15	88	.162	61 1/2
San Diego	14	89	.152	62 1/2
San Francisco	13	90	.143	63 1/2
San Diego	12	91	.133	64 1/2
San Francisco	11	92	.123	65 1/2
San Diego	10	93	.113	66 1/2
San Francisco	9	94	.104	67 1/2
San Diego	8	95	.094	68 1/2
San Francisco	7	96	.084	69 1/2
San Diego	6	97	.074	70 1/2
San Francisco	5	98	.064	71 1/2
San Diego	4	99	.054	72 1/2
San Francisco	3	100	.044	73 1/2
San Diego	2	101	.034	74 1/2
San Francisco	1	102	.024	75 1/2
San Diego	0	103	.014	76 1/2
San Francisco	0	104	.004	77 1/2
San Diego	0	105	.000	78 1/2
San Francisco	0	106	.000	79 1/2
San Diego	0	107	.000	80 1/2
San Francisco	0	108	.000	81 1/2
San Diego	0	109	.000	82 1/2
San Francisco	0	110	.000	83 1/2
San Diego	0	111	.000	84 1/2
San Francisco	0	112	.000	85 1/2
San Diego	0	113	.000	86 1/2
San Francisco	0	114	.000	87 1/2
San Diego	0	115	.000	88 1/2
San Francisco	0	116	.000	89 1/2
San Diego	0	117	.000	90 1/2
San Francisco	0	118	.000	91 1/2
San Diego	0	119	.000	92 1/2
San Francisco	0	120	.000	93 1/2
San Diego	0	121	.000	94 1/2
San Francisco	0	122	.000	95 1/2
San Diego	0	123	.000	96 1/2
San Francisco	0	124	.000	97 1/2
San Diego	0	125	.000	98 1/2
San Francisco	0	126	.000	99 1/2
San Diego	0	127	.000	100 1/2

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

St. Louis 80-23 (.776)

New York 69-34 (.671)

San Diego 67-36 (.648)

Los Angeles 66-37 (.641)

Philadelphia 65-38 (.630)

Atlanta 64-39 (.619)

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Pittsburgh 62-41 (.602)

Cincinnati 61-42 (.593)

Montreal 60-43 (.584)

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Los Angeles 57-46 (.556)

San Diego 56-47 (.547)

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San Francisco 53-50 (.519)

San Diego 52-51 (.510)

San Francisco 51-52 (.500)

San Diego 50-53 (.491)

San Francisco 49-54 (.481)

San Diego 48-55 (.472)

San Francisco 47-56 (.463)

San Diego 46-57 (.453)

San Francisco 45-58 (.444)

San Diego 44-59 (.435)

San Francisco 43-60 (.425)

San Diego 42-61 (.416)

San Francisco 41-62 (.407)

San Diego 40-63 (.398)

San Francisco 39-64 (.388)

San Diego 38-65 (.379)

San Francisco 37-66 (.370)

San Diego 36-67 (.360)

San Francisco 35-68 (.351)

San Diego 34-69 (.342)

San Francisco 33-70 (.332)

San Diego 32-71 (.323)

San Francisco 31-72 (.313)

San Diego 30-73 (.304)

San Francisco 29-74 (.295)

San Diego 28-75 (.285)

San Francisco 27-76 (.276)

San Diego 26-77 (.266)

San Francisco 25-78 (.257)

San Diego 24-79 (.247)

San Francisco 23-80 (.238)

San Diego 22-81 (.228)

San Francisco 21-82 (.219)

San Diego 20-83 (.209)

San Francisco 19-84 (.200)

San Diego 18-85 (.190)

San Francisco 17-86 (.181)

San Diego 16-87 (.171)

San Francisco 15-88 (.162)

San Diego 14-89 (.152)

San Francisco 13-90 (.143)

San Diego 12-91 (.133)

San Francisco 11-92 (.123)

San Diego 10-93 (.113)

San Francisco 9-94 (.104)

San Diego 8-95 (.094)

San Francisco 7-96 (.084)

San Diego 6-97 (.074)

San Francisco 5-98 (.064)

San Diego 4-99 (.054)

San Francisco 3-100 (.044)

San Diego 2-101 (.034)

San Francisco 1-102 (.024)

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